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GEO. D. PRENTICE, PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors.

AGENTS.
KENTUCKY.

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R. K. [illegible], Frankfort. — S. J. Moore, [illegible]
W. S. Vaughan, Greensburg. — J. D. Smith, [illegible]
E. E. Burton, Versailles. — I. S. Kauffman, [illegible]
W. H. Keene, [illegible] — [illegible]
H. Smith, Jr., [illegible] — L. M. [illegible]
J. A. Casey, Harrodsburg. — [illegible]
C. J. Taylor, [illegible] — Dr. H. L. [illegible]
J. B. [illegible], Maysville. — W. T. [illegible]
[illegible] Augusta. — B. M. [illegible]
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J. H. Chandler, Campbellsville. — [illegible]
J. Edmiston, Crab Orchard. — J. A. Richert, [illegible]
Rev. Geo. S. Savage, Millersburg. — J. L. [illegible]
Thos. R. Taylor, [illegible]

The above gentlemen are authorized to receive money due or for subscription to our paper.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

THE CONSTITUTION.—After accomplishing independence and testing the inadequacy of the old articles of confederation, when the nation resolved to risk a national government with all powers necessary to a federative nationality, the main object was "to secure the *blessings of liberty* to themselves and their posterity." This object is not merely proclaimed in the preamble, but is legible in the whole scope of the constitution. All things were subordinated to that main idea, that chief desire.

Hence the great care to prevent consolidation as the death-doom of liberty. In the language of the platform upon which President Lincoln was elected and which he repeated in his inaugural speech, "The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend."

"Hence "the unassailable defender of the constitution, "the guarantee that 'the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury;' also the guarantee of the sacred privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, of the right to bear arms, of the right of petition, of the right of free conscience, free speech, free press, and free ballot, with the right of exemption from unreasonable searches or seizures, and from any other arrest or seizure but by 'warrant issued upon probable cause, supported by oath particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized,' and also the guarantee to each State of a Republican form of government.

"Hence, also, the guarantee of exemption to every citizen against trial or punishment by any military tribunal, 'except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger,' also the guarantee that he should not be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law,' and that his 'private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.'

"Hence, also, were prohibited all titles of nobility, all bills of attainder, all *ex post facto* laws, all excessive bail, and all cruel punishments.

"Hence, also, the constitution proclaims itself to be the 'supreme law of the land.' This declared supremacy is without exception or limitation. It was intended for all time and under all circumstances. The calumny of its having been intended for times of peace and not for war is a modern invention of the enemies of civil liberty to excuse usurpation or abuse of power. In its own plain showing it was made for every and more especially in time of war and public danger. In time of peace civil liberty is generally in little danger. It is in time of public danger, in time of civil war, that men's passions are aroused, and under their influence they are most prone to [illegible] persecution. It was to restrain those passions, to prevent such persecutions in such junctures that the guarantees of the constitution were made.'

"Such reliance was placed upon the then comparatively new device of a written constitution for securing liberty. To that end it must be inviolable. To insure its inviolability an oath for its support was required from Federal and State officers. The President, from his great power and [illegible] liability to sinister influences, being an object of special distrust, was required to be very emphatic in his official oath. He was required to swear that he would, "to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution."

These oaths admit no evasion, no mental reservation or equivocation, but require implicit obedience. A man cannot honestly "take the oath to obtain power and then break the oath in using the power." A President is allowed no mental reservation of intention to break the oath whenever he should deem it "indispensable" to usurp non-granted power, substituting his own opinion for that of the nation as to what is or is not indispensable, nor can he honestly, for any purpose, substitute his arbitrary will for law or constitution, or substitute military despotism for our free Republic.

The excuse of violating the constitution for the purpose of preserving it has no possible basis of fact or morality. There is but the one only mode for its preservation—that is, by obedience. All other modes, whatever the simulated pretext, are mere treachery. No officer is trusted with discretion to disobey the constitution. Whenever he usurps such discretion he perpetrates the basest moral treason an officer can commit. When he does it by suppressing civil authority with military force, he is guilty of actual treason, within both the letter and spirit of the definition of treason, as given in the constitution. If he escape hanging, it will be only because the laws of his country are not administered upon him. Officers cannot be allowed a discretion to commit treason any more than citizens are allowed discretion to commit murder.

As said by Webster, "The spirit of liberty will not permit power to overstep its prescribed limits, though good intent, patriotic intent, come along with it. *This is the nature of constitutional liberty.* This is OUR LIBERTY."

The constitution being the creator of our national life—the only true preserver of free national life, its defence and protection constitute the very highest duty of American patriotism.

All supersedure of the constitution by an alleged higher law, law of necessity or of war, are mere pretexts for unnecessary usurpation by would-be tyrants. It gives ample power to meet all the exigencies of any war. So thought the great men by whom it was made; so thought the wise nation by whom it was adopted; and so the nation continued to think with near entire unanimity, till the government fell into the hands of incompetents, who endeavor to cloak their imbecility under alleged demerits of the constitution. So also profess to think some of the most respectable and talented of the dominant party. One of them has said in the Senate: "*Necessity is the plea of tyrants*, and if our constitution ceases to operate the moment a person charged with its observance thinks there is necessity for its violation, it is of little value. I want no other power for putting down even this gigantic rebellion than such as may properly be derived from the constitution. The more we study its provisions, the more it is tried in troublous times, the greater will be our admiration and veneration for the wisdom of its authors.'

Even if it were true that any power necessary to proper efficiency in the government had been withheld, that would afford no justification for usurpation. For, as said by Washington, 'Let there be no change by usurpation; for though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can yield.'"

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S PRESCIENCE.—The battle of Bull Run or Manassas, fought near the close of July, 1861, was followed the next day by a telegraphic despatch to General McClellan in Western Virginia directing him to repair immediately to Washington. On the 27th of July he assumed command of the Division of the Potomac. On August 4th, one week after his arrival at the National Capital, General McClellan having in the interval been solicited by the President to give his opinions on certain subjects, addressed a memorandum to him, from which we select the following:

> The object of the present war differs from those in which nations are engaged, mainly in this: that the purpose of ordinary war is to conquer a peace, and make a treaty on advantageous terms: in this contest it has become necessary to crush a population sufficiently numerous, intelligent, and warlike to constitute a nation. We have not only to defeat their armed and organized forces in the field, but to display such an overwhelming strength as will convince all our antagonists, especially those of the governing, aristocratic class, of the utter impossibility of resistance. Our late reverses make this course imperative. Had we been successful in the recent battle (Manassas) it is possible that we might have been spared the labor and expenses of a great effort.
>
> Now we have no alternative. Their success will enable the political leaders of the rebels to convince the mass of their people that we are inferior to them in force and courage, and to command all their resources. The contest began with a class, now it is with a people—our military success can alone restore the former issue.
>
> By thoroughly defeating their armies, taking their strong places, and pursuing a rigidly protective policy as to private property and unarmed persons, and a lenient course as to private soldiers, we may well hope for a permanent restoration of a peaceful Union. But in the first instance the authority of the government must be supported by overwhelming physical force.

Whoever has been led to believe that Gen. McClellan is not a sagacious statesman and true patriot, will see in this extract that the entire Administration sought his counsel and relied implicitly upon his advice. His opinions formed at the outbreak of the rebellion have been confirmed by events. It has been asserted that his Harrison's Landing letter of July 7, 1862, directed to the President, was arrogant and dictatorial, but no one can fail to be impressed with the deep and solemn earnestness which marks that letter, and its thrilling close: "I may be on the brink of eternity; and as I hope forgiveness from my Maker, I have written this letter with sincerity toward you and from my love for my country." But there is nothing in that communication which was not foreshadowed by his memorandum to the President on August 4, 1861. In one year from that date, he had seen where the defects of the President's policy interfered with the successful prosecution of the war, and, although he was no longer the General-in-Chief, it was clearly his duty to advise with his superiors, or, in Halleck's language in the next month, to "assist" with his "ability and experience." On August 4, 1861, at the President's solicitation, he had shown his ability to advise without the maturity of a year's experience, but on August 4, 1862, exactly one year afterwards, he wrote from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac at Berkeley, in reply to Halleck's order to withdraw his army from the Peninsula to Acquia Creek, which he said caused him the greatest pain he ever experienced, as he was convinced the order would prove disastrous to our cause, and he feared it would be a fatal blow. Have not events shown his prescience? Two years and a quarter have elapsed since the terrible blunder made by General Halleck. Life and treasure have been poured out like water in the vain effort to retrieve the disaster, and Grant, with his skill, his great resources, and his ample reinforcements, has been unable to do what McClellan could have done on the 25th of June, 1862, had he had *ten to [illegible] thousand fresh troops to use*. In the protest against Halleck's order for withdrawal, McClellan wrote as follows:

> Clear in my convictions of right, strong in the consciousness that I have ever been, and still am, actuated solely by the love of my country, knowing that no ambitious or selfish motives have influenced me from the commencement of this war, I do now, what I never did in my life before, I entreat that this order may be rescinded.
>
> If my counsel does not prevail, I will with a sad heart obey your orders to the utmost of my power directing to the movement, which I clearly foresee will be one of the utmost delicacy and difficulty, whatever skill I may possess. Whatever the result may be—and may God grant that I am mistaken in my forebodings—I shall at least have the internal satisfaction that I have written and spoken frankly, and have sought to do the best in my power to avert disaster from my country.

The order was not rescinded. General Halleck emphatically repeated it, and his principal reasons were that if Pope's army should be diminished to reinforce McClellan, Washington would be left uncovered and exposed, and that the old Army of the Potomac was split in two. The General-in-Chief said he did not wish to know, nor had he inquired, *by whose advice or for what reason*, the Army of the Potomac was thus separated; he found the forces divided and wished to reunite them. This is a strange admission. Stanton succeeded Cameron as Secretary of War on January 13, 1862, and McClellan was relieved from the general control of the army on March 11, anterior to the movement of the army, and until July 11th there was no General-in-Chief of the army until Halleck was appointed at McClellan's suggestion, two days after the President had visited him, and four days after the date of the Harrison's Landing letter in which the suggestion was made. If it was so disastrous to divide the army, Washington management was responsible for it, for McClellan always insisted that, before Richmond was the true defence of Washington, and had, from the time Blenker and McDowell, with their commands, were taken from him, been constantly asking for reinforcements. This may explain why President Lincoln, on the 4th of August, publicly assumed the responsibility for the mishap to the Army of the Potomac.

It was not our purpose, however, to revert to the Peninsular campaign. Our object is to show that Gen. McClellan was at the start for a vigorous prosecution of the war, for thoroughly defeating the rebel armies, taking their strong places, pursuing a rigidly protective policy as to private property and unarmed persons, and a lenient course as to private soldiers, as the policy under which we might well hope for a permanent restoration of a peaceful Union. This is still McClellan's position as shown in his letter of acceptance. "The authority of the government must be supported by overwhelming physical force," was his advice in August, 1861, only two weeks after the terrible Bull Run disaster, and his opinion was unchanged in August, 1862, is still unchanged, and will be the same on the 4th of March, 1865, should he in God's providence be elected to the Presidency of the United States.

"This Administration has made the South a hell," exclaimed a Democratic orator. "All the better for that," responded a Union listener, "we'll have only one grave to make for them, then!"—*Chicago Journal.*

Shame on the wretch of an Editor who cites such things exultingly. This Chicago abolitionist wants the earth to drink the blood and receive the bodies of all the millions of people in the South. In seeking what he calls the restoration of the Union, he wants the entire South brought back, not as an inhabited region, but as a blood-stained and smoking solitude. That's the consummation he so devoutly wishes. What a mighty compensation it would be for these dark and terrible years of war that have brought and are bringing such awful miseries upon a continent.

Let us fight, if need be, till the Union is re-established, but, in God's name, let us fight for something better than having a desert, thousands of square miles in extent, a desert covered all over with ashes and blood and mouldering skeletons annexed to us!

It is difficult to decide in regard to some people whether they are fools or fiends.

A correspondent, struck with the confused thinking of the abolition organ here, pleasantly asks us if we suppose it has "Watts on the Mind." No, but it has "Nigger on the Brain."

The Editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says that we are not quite dead. We hope that he will not die for some time, for the Devil will be to pay when he does.

An abolition correspondent talks of "*kicking*" us. He had better take care lest in trying his foot at the awkward job, he raise us and kick the bucket.

Montgomery Blair said in his Lincoln speech at Frankfort, that "one Farragut took the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay and inflicted great damage on the rebel cause." It is true that one Farragut rendered this patriotic service, and it is equally true that *several Blairs are trying* to render far more service to the rebel cause than ever "one Farragut," with all his genius and patriotism, has been able to render to the cause of the Union.

The Commonwealth, in its account of the speech of Mr. Blair, the Kentucky electioneerer, body-guarded by a hundred troopers, *at government expense*, dear readers, talks to the people as follows:

> Mr. Blair, in the most impressive and earnest manner, warned his hearers of what would certainly befall home traitors if they persisted in their nefarious schemes. He uttered no threat—for Kentuckians were the last men to threaten, or to care for threats—but merely stated the teachings of history. Freemen might suffer long, but there was a point beyond which they would not suffer their liberties to be trampled upon, or even endangered—a time when, patience being exhausted, and long suffering worn out by its abuse, they would rise in their majesty and might and bring the offenders to their merited punishment. Such had always been the case in a free government, and such would always be the case; history is continually repeating itself. The traitor, open and avowed, or underhanded and working in the dark, would alike meet a traitor's doom. This was no threat against the supporters of McClellan, but only the statement of what would befall those among them—and chiefly the leaders—who were working for the destruction of their country, deduced from the unerring teachings of history.

We are assured by gentlemen, men of the highest character, who heard Mr. Blair's speech, that this statement as to its substance is grossly and vilely false. Still the statement, infamously false as it is, may give some idea of the means by which the abolitionists intend to compass success. Mr. Blair's declarations, even as reported by his organ, are to the effect that any Kentuckians who vote for McClellan will be political and personal sufferers thereby—that they will be marked and punished; but we would ask Blair and his body-guard of a hundred men how and where and by whom the threatened punishment is to be inflicted. And we would ask the nation, a nation that has been nobly and justly proud of its glory and its independence whether it will deliberately continue in power an Administration that, confessedly, has no respect for the constitution and the laws or for anything but its own wretched caprice.

Mr. Montgomery Blair, the Lincoln emissary who is making speeches through Kentucky with a travelling body-guard of a hundred soldiers assigned to him by the Federal Government and paid from the Federal Treasury, said in his late speech at Frankfort, according to the Commonwealth's report, that the framers of the Chicago platform "condemn Mr. Lincoln for using all the power the constitution gives him for the suppression of the rebellion." That's a deceptive and fraudulent statement of the case. It seems a pity that Mr. Blair hasn't a body-guard of a hundred if not a thousand to guard him against grossly false declarations to the people. Neither the authors of the Chicago platform nor any other conservatives condemn the President for using all the power granted him by the constitution to suppress the rebellion; what we and all other conservatives condemn him for is that he usurps all sorts of power not granted him by the constitution, and that he uses the usurped power not for the suppression of the rebellion but for keeping it alive and in full blast for an indefinite period. The policy of the present Administration can never bring back to us either Union or peace; it can have no other effect than to make war eternal, to render more men and more money, heavier taxes and more sweeping drafts, grim and inexorable necessities. By the Lincoln policy, the constitution, in all its parts, is outraged by our authorities simply for rebel benefit.

MORE EVIDENCE—HOW MORTON WAS ELECTED.—We have before us, says the Indianapolis Sentinel, a letter from a gentleman, dated New Haven Connecticut, Oct. 21, 1864, from which we make the following extract. The gentleman is indorsed to us as entirely reliable, and the fact he communicates goes to corroborate what we have said before. The following is the extract:

> Among the one-hundred days men stationed at Indianapolis are several members of the present senior class of Yale College who last July volunteered for that period. A member of the class here has lately received a letter from one of them, in which he states that he, personally, voted under different names six times at the last election, and that one member of his company voted thirty-four times. These are plain facts, startling and outrageous as they are. The voters spoken of are all natives and residents of New England, and had no more right to cast a single vote there than I had.

This is the way Morton swelled his majority in Indianapolis to more than there are legal voters in that city. Of course no one questions the integrity of the officers of an election board that will allow men to vote thirty-four times in ten hours.

Who could repeal the "substitute clause" but the power that enacted it?—*Press.*

Who has said that anybody could? Congress alone indeed, under the old order of things at any rate, could repeal a law, but nowadays whatever legislative measure the Executive determines upon Congress enacts, and the Executive, as the telegraph reports, has determined upon the repeal of the substitute clause. And we have no doubt that it will be repealed, if Mr Lincoln shall be re-elected. His insane policy will require, and he will not fail to extort, all the available blood and treasure of the land, only to break down at last, after long years of war and calamity and desolation, leaving the remnant of the people hopelessly bankrupt and enslaved. It is for the people themselves, now when they are still comparatively solvent and free, when under Providence they yet hold their destiny in their own hands, to say whether this ruinous and guilty policy shall continue or not. This is the momentous question they are required to decide at the ballot-box in a few days.

BILL ANDERSON KILLED.—The following despatch was received at headquarters in St. Louis on Friday evening:

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Oct. 28, 10 P. M.
To Captain Frank Eno, A. A. G.:

> Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, 33d E. M. M., with a detachment of that regiment, and some Ray county militia, had a fight with Bill Anderson yesterday at Albany, Ray county. Anderson and seven of his men were killed. Four of our men were severely wounded; none killed.
> JAS. CRAIG, Brig.-Gen.

The outlaw chief, the bloodthirsty scoundrel, and the unprincipled leader of a ruffian gang, has at last met his doom. His name has long been a terror to the people of Missouri, and, linked with foul murders and barbarous acts it will descend to posterity. May the accusing forms of the murdered victims appear before the judgment-seat as fearful evidence against a hardened criminal, a corrupt man, and a fiend, to make more dark the final doom of Anderson.

Montgomery Blair will soon be able to give the world a dissertation on the relative value of the infantry and cavalry arms of our service. When the guerillas attacked the train upon which he was travelling from Covington to Lexington, he took a babe from its mother's arms, placed it as a corselet before his breast, and the little wee thing proved his infant-ry escort through the perilous surroundings of the train. But he has since changed his tactics, and now travels with a hundred troopers as a body-guard, to experiment on the advantages of the cavalry arm. We await his opinion with solicitude.

The Editor of the Buffalo Courier asks whether his neighbor of the Commercial would be willing to swear the Andy Johnson oath. Why bless your soul, Courier, he would swear, if necessary, till he was as black in the face as a whole nigger brigade.

It is calculated that three hundred millions of dollars have been paid to soldiers for bounties. Much of this large sum was derived from private munificence to put down the rebellion, but not to war upon the domestic institutions of loyal States.

The Albany Evening Journal says that McClellan failed before Richmond and will fail at the polls. Perhaps he will, if military power shall interfere with him as outrageously and as successfully at the polls as it did before Richmond.

Oh! Abe can't keep a secret. He used to "*split*" even when he was a young man.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

The Albany (N. Y.) Journal, edited by Lincoln's Postmaster, says McClellan had unlimited resources as commander of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Dawson knows that this assertion is untrue. When McClellan was on the eve of sailing for the Peninsula expedition, the President, after having assured the General that Blenker's division was to remain with the Army of the Potomac, wrote the following note:

> EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 31, 1862.
> MY DEAR SIR: This morning I felt constrained to order Blenker's division to Fremont, and I write this to assure you that I did so with great pain, understanding that you would wish it otherwise. If you could know the full pressure of the case, I am confident that you would justify it, even beyond a mere acknowledgment that the Commander-in-chief may order what he pleases. Yours, very truly,
> A. LINCOLN.
> Major-General McCLELLAN.

Was this the way to place *unlimited resources* at McClellan's command?

The President, in the afternoon of the same day, gave Gen. McClellan positive and emphatic assurance that he might be confident no more troops beyond these ten thousand should in any event be taken from him, or in any way detached from his command. The next day the General sailed for the Peninsula, leaving for the defence of Washington and its approaches 73,456 men, with one hundred and nine pieces of artillery, and recommended that other troops should at once be ordered forward to reinforce them. He arrived at Fortress Monroe on the evening of the 2d of April, and on the 3d the orders of march were given for the following day. Before Gen. McClellan left Washington an order from the War Department placed Fortress Monroe and all its dependencies under his control, and authorized him to draw 10,000 men from the troops under Gen. Wool, but on the night of the 3d he received a telegram from the Adjutant-General, stating that by the President's order this authority was revoked, and he was forbidden to detach any of Wool's troops without his sanction. This left McClellan with his base of operations not under his own control.

Was *this* the way to place *unlimited resources* at McClellan's command?

This extraordinary proceeding was immediately followed by another telegram from the same office.

> ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 4, 1862.
> By direction of the President, Gen. McDowell's army corps has been detached from the force under your immediate command, and the General is ordered to report to the Secretary of War. Letter by mail.
> L. THOMAS, Adj't. Gen'l.
> Gen. McCLELLAN.

Was this the way to place *unlimited resources* at McClellan's command?

This, with the withdrawal of Blenker's command, on the 31st of March, on account of "pressure," removed nearly 60,000 men from McClellan's command in four days, and reduced his force by more than one third, after its task had been assigned, its operations planned, and its fighting actually commenced at Big Bethel, Howard Bridge, Lee's Mill, and the Warwick river. Gen. McClellan in his report calls this a most discouraging blow; it frustrated all his plans for impending operations; it fell when he was too deeply committed to withdraw; it left him incapable of continuing operations which had been begun; and it compelled the adoption of another, a different, and less effective plan of campaign. It made rapid and brilliant operations impossible. It was a fatal error.

Were these a portion of the *unlimited resources* placed at McClellan's command?

At this time only 53,000 men had joined him. He was compelled to lay siege to Yorktown instead of turning it by way of the York river and West Point. We need not narrate the particulars of the campaign. On May 20th his advance reached the banks of the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge. On the 10th he had telegraphed to the Secretary of War asking for reinforcements. On the 14th he sent a despatch to the President, as no answer had been received to his application from the Secretary, explaining that casualties, sickness, guards, and garrisons had weakened his force and rendered it necessary that the War Department should send all its disposable troops to his aid. On May 18th Stanton telegraphed that the President was not willing "to uncover the capital," but that McDowell had been ordered to march against Richmond, and always "to keep himself in position to save the capital from all possible attack." McDowell was to move with 35,000 or 40,000 men, and Stanton said: "The specific task assigned to his command has been to provide against any danger to the capital of the nation." McClellan was instructed to extend his right wing to obtain communication with McDowell's left, which rendered it necessary for him to leave the James river as a line of operations, and forced him to establish his depots on the Pamunkey. McDowell was to have started from Fredericksburg on the 26th of May, as the President telegraphed to McClellan on the 24th, but in the afternoon of the same day the President again telegraphed as follows:

> MAY 24, 1862—(From Washington, 4 P. M.)
> In consequence of General Banks's critical position, I have been compelled to suspend General McDowell's movements to join you. The enemy are making a desperate push upon Harper's Ferry, and we are trying to throw General Fremont's force, and part of General McDowell's, in their rear.
> A. LINCOLN, President.
> Major-General G. B. McCLELLAN.

As the order for the co-operation of McDowell was thus suspended and not revoked, McClellan was not at liberty to abandon the northern approach. On the 25th the President telegraphed that he thought the time near when McClellan must either attack Richmond or give up the job and come to the defence of Washington. Gen. McClellan thus left to himself, was harassed by Jackson until Porter defeated the rebels, and then came that long succession of rains which flooded all the bottom lands and rendered operations impossible. Reinforcements were promised, but as often withheld, and finally 5,000 troops reached Harrison's Bar, after the seven days in which McClellan was compelled to change the President's base on the Pamunkey to his old line of the James river. This virtually ended the Peninsular campaign.

We look in vain for *any* resources, to say nothing of *unlimited resources*, being placed at McClellan's command.

We can throughout all the correspondence of the President and Secretary of War see that a craven fear for the capital was the reason why McClellan was not supported as he should have been. From the day he commenced his campaign his army was continually weakened, and on no single occasion was a reinforcement sent until it was too late to be of any service.

Some of the abolition papers suggest that respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice Taney will induce Mr. Lincoln not to use indecent haste in the nomination of his successor. Bah! Such a bait dangled dexterously before greedy aspirants will keep them all loyal to the appointing power until after the 8th of November, but if the selection should be made now the friends of the one successful candidate would be gratified, while those of the score or two of disappointed aspirants might kick out of the traces. Mr. Lincoln is sly, cunning, jocose, unreliable, but his most devoted supporter could never claim that he would have any consideration for the memory of the dead, unless his political prospects could be improved by it. He would like to appoint either Chase or Stanton, but he is as undecided as the donkey between the two bundles of hay.

It is a base fraud in the abolitionists to say that they are for the Union. They are *not* for the Union. They are not for our old and blessed Union or for *any* Union that the nation has ever heard of or seen. They profess to be for some new-fangled thing, that they choose to call "the Union as it ought to be." They repudiate the Union given us by our fathers, and would substitute a device of their own. The word Union should burn their vile tongues like a coal of fire.

The abolitionists say that Gen. McClellan is too young to be President. He is older than he was when the President and Cabinet, in their extremity, shrieked wildly to him to come and save them and the capital from the rebels.

[illegible]

The abolition organ here, which is perhaps the shallowest paper in the country, and as dishonest as it is shallow, attempts to throw discredit on the Journal by parading extracts from it in the early period of the rebellion, crowning them all with the following extract from the Journal of the twentieth of April in 1861:

> The present indications are that in less than ten days the voice of the people of Kentucky will be raised with a unanimity never before witnessed in our history in favor of the armed neutrality or armed mediation of the Commonwealth between the Government of the Union and the seceding States. And we deem the present indications entirely trustworthy.
> The truth is, Kentucky in the current aspect of affairs can pursue no other course with due or even decent regard to her own paramount interests and her own honor. She can take neither side in this fratricidal strife without stabbing both herself and the fainting country in a vital part—without overwhelming her name with the double guilt of suicide and of liberticide.

Now, we could very easily explain and justify this affirmation, by referring to the public situation at the time in Kentucky and in the Union at large, for respecting the great features of this mighty struggle we certainly have never written a line, which, living or dying, we would wish to blot; but for the present at least we will adopt a more summary method, as our object is merely to expose the dishonesty of the organ, though, we confess, the game is not worth the candle.

In the extract given above we simply referred to and approved the position laid down in the Address of the Union State Committee of Kentucky to the people of the Commonwealth three days before. The position was thus defined in the address itself:

> Kentucky, through her Executive, has already, we understand, responded to this appeal. [The President's call for troops after the fall of Sumter.—ED.] She has refused to comply with it. And in this refusal she has acted as became her. We approve the response of the Executive of the Commonwealth. One other appeal now demands a response from Kentucky.
> The Government of the Union has appealed to her to furnish men to suppress the revolutionary combinations in the Cotton States. She has most wisely and justly refused. Seditious leaders in the midst of us now appeal to her to furnish men to uphold these combinations against the Government of the Union. Will she comply with this appeal? Ought she to comply with it? We answer, with emphasis, No!
> If a conviction that the policy of coercion is wild and suicidal, promising only to deluge the land in blood and dissolve the Union irretrievably in the crimson tide, is a good reason, as it is, for Kentucky to withhold her countenance and aid from the effort of the Government to suppress by force the revolutionary combinations of the Gulf, surely her allegiance undimmed as yet by a solitary blur, her own sovereign interest and the all but equal interest of the combatants themselves in the maintenance of her present independent relations toward both of them, and, finally, the sacred and overarching interests of the national peace and of the national life, are good reasons, nay, unanswerable and decisive ones, for Kentucky, as the contest now presents itself, to decline to draw the sword in behalf of the seceding States against the Government of the Union. Kentucky could not comply with the appeal of the Government, without outraging her solemn convictions of duty, and without trampling upon that natural sympathy with the seceding States which neither their contempt for her interests nor their disloyalty to the Union has sufficed to extinguish. She could not comply with the appeal of the seditious leaders in the midst of us, without sullying her unspotted loyalty, destroying her most vital interests, quenching in the blood of her own sons the last hope of re-establishing the Union, and lashing her free destiny amidst the clash and fury of arms to the chariot wheels of the Gulf Alliance. She ought clearly to comply with neither the one appeal nor the other. And, if she be not smitten with judicial blindness, she will not. The present duty of Kentucky is to maintain her present independent position, taking sides not with the Government and not with the seceding States, but with the Union against them both, declaring her soil to be sacred from the hostile tread of either, and, if necessary, making the declaration good with her strong right arm. And, to the end that she may be fully prepared for this last contingency and all other possible contingencies, we would have her arm herself thoroughly at the earliest practicable moment.
> What the future duty of Kentucky may be we of course cannot with certainty foresee; but, if the enterprise announced in the proclamation of the President should at any time hereafter assume the aspect of a war for the overrunning and subjugation of the seceding States through the full assertion therein of the national jurisdiction by a standing military force, we do not hesitate to say that Kentucky should promptly unsheathe her sword in behalf of what will have then become the common cause. Such an event, if it should occur, of which we confess there does not appear to us to be a rational probability, could have but one meaning—a meaning which a people jealous of their liberty would be keen to detect, and which a people worthy of liberty would be prompt and fearless to resist. When Kentucky detects this meaning in the action of the Government, she ought without counting the cost to take up arms at once against the Government. Until she does detect this meaning, she ought to hold herself independent of both sides, and compel both sides to respect the inviolability of her soil. The portentous meaning in question is not discernible at this time, and we believe it never will become discernible. We, however, have deemed it fit, in consideration of all the extraordinary features of the time, to anticipate this possible contingency.
> Such, as we conceive, is the present and contingent duty of Kentucky. Will Kentucky discharge this duty? Will she abide nobly by the dictates of patriotism, of wisdom, and of enlightened self-interest? Will she, in this most critical moment of the most trying juncture in our history, still be true to the country and true to herself?
> Will Kentucky, as the tempest of civil war begins to roar through the quivering masts of the ship of the Union, throw overboard such tried and trusted pilots as Crittenden and Guthrie and Morehead and Dixon and Bell and Wickliffe and their worthy colleagues on the Union ticket for the Border Conference, and entrust the helm of her destiny to James B. Clay and Henry C. Burnett and A. G. Talbott and Emery Whitaker and their colleagues on the secession ticket?
> Is this a moment for wise and sober and chivalrous Kentucky to quaff off the cup of precipitation and reel over the brink of secession into the bloody pit below? Is Kentucky a craven that she requires the intoxicating stimulus of precipitation to nerve her for the perils that confront her? Must she get drunk with excitement in order to work up the spirit to guard her safety and her honor? Does it become proud and gallant Kentucky thus to meet the awful responsibilities of the hour? Kentuckians! we submit the momentous case to you with unwavering confidence.

This address, issued three days before the date of the extract which the abolition organ cites to our particular discredit, was signed, among others, by JAMES SPEED, one of the three founders and managers of this very organ, and at present the abolition candidate for the office of Presidential Elector in this District! We will add that the ticket in whose behalf this address appealed to the people, and whose members occupied the position laid down in the address, was elected a few days later by a majority unprecedented in the history of the Commonwealth, thus verifying the prediction contained in the extract. The position affirmed in the extract had been already indorsed by the organ's chief manager, and was presently indorsed by the people of the Commonwealth, as we predicted it would be. And yet the organ has the shamelessness or the senselessness now to parade the extract as evidence that we are disloyal and always have been! So much for the abolition organ.

A word touching the consistency of Kentucky in this matter. Why, a secessionist may ask, did not Kentucky take up arms in behalf of the South, when the war on the part of the Government assumed the aspect of a war of subjugation? Because, we answer, a year or more before the war assumed this aspect, and when this aspect was not discernible in the face of affairs, the South invaded Kentucky, breaking up her position of neutrality, and driving her into a position of active adherence to the Government, with whose fortunes of course her own at once became inseparably blended for the future. The South itself not only released Kentucky from her engagement but made its fulfilment impossible in every way. But what benefit, an abolitionist may ask, did Kentucky derive from neutrality, seeing that she was obliged to fight the South at last. The benefit, we answer, of maintaining her position in the Union, of averting a partisan war of the bloodiest description within her own borders, and of acting, when she did act, as a unit, with her government intact in all its parts, putting the rebels in the damaging position of manifestly assailing her rights as a State, and thus insolently trampling upon the very principle for the defence of which the rebellion was professedly inaugurated. For every one of these incalculable benefits Kentucky was indebted to neutrality. Her action in respect to the matter was indeed consistent and wise throughout. Search the records of history, and you will find no trace of a great Commonwealth that, in the midst of conflicting perils and motives [illegible] Kentucky at the outbreak of the rebellion, acted with equal calmness, sagacity and [illegible]. This is our deliberate opinion.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

A GREAT REVELATION

FRANTIC CONFESSIONS OF A HIGH REPUBLICAN OFFICIAL.

DISMAL FUTURE FOR THE NATION.

HOW THE WAR IS TO BE PROSECUTED IF LINCOLN IS RE-ELECTED.

SOUTHERNERS TO BE EXTERMINATED.

THE NORTH TO BECOME BANKRUPT AND HALF THE MEN TO BE KILLED OFF.

THE UNION MUST NOT BE RESTORED.

THE REPUBLICAN POLICY DEVELOPED.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World transmits to that journal the subjoined letter with these introductory remarks:

> WASHINGTON, October 25.
> The following letter has just begun to circulate in political circles here, and has already aroused intense interest. It is understood to have been written by a gentleman high in the confidence of the Administration. Rumor assigns its authorship to a prominent New Englander; but, in the absence of all proofs, I will not vouch for the truth of the report. It will be seen that the revelations it contains are of an exceedingly exciting character.

[COPY.]

WASHINGTON, October 3.

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND: I have been trying for over a month to answer your letter of August 18th, yet in vain. Happily for me, you know what are my relations to the Government, and how fully occupied my time must be in a crisis like the present. Yet you do not know all. Imagine me four times as busy as I was when you were here last year, and you will form some faint idea of the press of business that is now upon me. Notwithstanding all this, I cannot refrain from writing you, both to settle that matter about which you write, and, if I can spare the time, to respond to your kind inquiry for my views upon the questions of the day. And first as to that private matter.

* * * * * * *

You ask for my views upon the Presidential election and the policy of the Administration. I think there is little doubt of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Even should he lack the requisite number of votes—which I consider very improbable—you know what other agencies can be employed to secure his retention in office. I am sure we will have the best of it in the army, because of the natural instinct of the officers to consult the wishes of the powers that be, in order that they may obtain promotion and preferment. All this is as plain as daylight.

As regards the policy of the Administration during the next four years, I hardly believe that the leaders of the Union party, and certainly not the masses of the people, have the slightest idea of what is before us. It may grate harshly upon your ears, but it is, nevertheless, my firm conviction that to prosecute this war as it should be prosecuted, nay, as it inevitably will be, *it must be waged for the complete extermination of the adult population of the States in rebellion*. Does this startle you? Look with me at the history of the war—even now more eventful than wars in Europe of thrice its duration. At the beginning of the conflict the Administration was obviously restricted to the choice between two different policies—viz.: (1) CONCILIATION, and (2) ABSOLUTE SUBJUGATION AND EXTERMINATION. Any half-way policy was sure to result unhappily. The Democrats, with their ardent love of slavery, and their former political affiliations with the slaveocracy, undoubtedly did adopt the proper policy for their purposes.

Had the war been prosecuted, as they urged, simply to restore the Union and save slavery with it, there is no doubt but that we would now be at peace, and the South would be reinstated in its old place of power in the Federal Union. But this you know would not suit the members of our party. We could have had all that before the war began if we had chosen to assent to the propositions adopted by the Peace Convention. I do not know as history will justify our course, but it is clear that had we assented to the compromise proposed by that convention we would have had no political future. We are but human, and self-preservation is as much a law of politics as of nature. We are certainly responsible for the war, and, for one, I am not afraid to meet the results which seem certain to be accomplished by it. Yet, my dear friend, I am almost appalled when I try to forecast the future, and realize in advance the trials which we, as a nation, will have to undergo before we can enter the promised land of freedom. This generation will not see that land; but while we tramp through the wilderness, in which we now are, the next generation will enter into the better land, and in a more perfect Union will reap the benefits of our toils and sufferings.

Consider for a moment the effect of the war upon the Southern people—not upon their property, but upon themselves. Perhaps you will better comprehend my meaning if I were to arrange in tabular form the proportion of Union sentiment in 1861 and the probable proportion there at the present time. The table, compiled from such information as comes to my memory as I write, would stand thus:

	1861. Union.	1861. Disunion.	1861. Indiff't.	1864. Union.	1864. Rebel.
N. Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1-10	9-10
S. Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	none.	all.
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1-20	19-20
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	none.	all.
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1-20	19-20
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1-20	19-20
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1-12	11-12
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1-10	9-10
Kentucky	9-10	1-10	—	[illegible]	[illegible]

If you will take the trouble to collect these fractions, you will find that according to them the Union people in the South in 1861 comprised forty-three and seven-tenths per cent or nearly half of the whole population, while now they form but thirteen and six-tenths per cent of the population. This tells a strange tale. It shows that the war, so far as relates to restoring the old Union, is a conspicuous failure, and has managed to convert the old Unionists into armed rebels. We have gained in territory, we have secured important strategic positions, and put an end to whatever commerce the South may have had; but at the same time we have thoroughly alienated the hearts of its people from ourselves and from the old Union which we both once professed to love. This is a natural result of the policy which we urged upon the Government, and which it at last adopted. The removal of Buell and McClellan because of their lenient treatment of the Southern population, and the infusion of a more stringent policy, had the proper effect on the army. Instead of treating the Southerners as misguided friends to be won back to an old love, they were instructed to treat them as enemies, for such they were to the great principles of freedom, if not to the Union itself. Hence it is that wherever our armies have marched they have made enemies of those whom they found to be friends. Take the case of Tennessee for example. When our troops first entered Nashville, and, still later, Knoxville, the Unionists in the State gave a rapturous welcome to the dear old flag and the men under whose protection it had been borne to their State. How changed is all this now! They who, under the rule of Jeff Davis and his crew sighed for the return of the old Union, and waited long and patiently for the gleam of Federal bayonets, enduring meanwhile a system of oppression that beggars description—these men and women are to-day the bitterest rebels in the South. Jeff Davis has now no warmer allies than these people. And if a rebel invasion of East Tennessee should ever be practicable, it is safe to predict that the old unconditional Unionists, and followers of Andy Johnson and Parson Brownlow, would give the Confederate troops a welcome warmer than that which they gave our soldiers at the first.

The Shenandoah Valley is another case to the point. Gentlemen who accompanied General Banks on the first expedition up the valley state that the inhabitants, as a general thing, were not hostile to the Union. The active young men were mostly rebels, but the great majority of the residents were either indifferent as to the result of the contest or warmly devoted to the cause of the Union. To-day it is doubtful whether a single Unionist can be found south of Winchester, and so bitterly hostile are the people that it is impossible for any but a very large army to march any distance without being utterly destroyed by the resident farmers in the guise of guerillas. Even on the road from Washington to Richmond, which our armies have traversed again and again, there is the same state of affairs. The two hundred thousand Union braves, who have made the soil of Virginia more sacred than it ever was before they sacrificed their lives to rescue it from the grasp of secession, are no protection to the opponents of rebeldom. Not a spot but is infested by guerillas, and hardly does our army move before the rebel fiends appear in its rear to murder whom they can. I do not call this Union sentiment.

Now, my friend, what is the result of all this? Shall we give up the war? By no means. Shall we change our policy? That is no longer possible. Shall we surrender the government to the pro-slavery Democrats? Forbid it, Heaven! We have had enough of slavery and of slave-hunters. What, then, is the course that we must adopt? I answer deliberately, and in full view of all the facts before me, that we must adopt the policy that Cromwell proposed for Ireland, and which would have saved that unhappy country from years of misery and horror. *We must exterminate the adult population of the South.* Cromwell wanted to depopulate Ireland of its adults and substitute Englishmen and Scotchmen. *He was right.* It would have been a wise, humane, nay, more, a *Christian* policy. If he had slain every man, woman, and child on that bright Emerald Isle, and so got rid of the priest-ridden race which cursed it. Such a policy would have made Ireland a rival to instead of a dependent upon England, and a contributor in place of an impediment to the prosperity of Great Britain.

Are our people prepared to face this contingency? Are you, my good friend? To *subjugate* the people of the South is an impossibility. Like the Indians, they would rather die than be enslaved. *So die and disappear they must.* The great powers of Europe have been for two hundred years trying to conquer Poland. She stands ready to begin a revolution to-morrow. The great Russian empire was fighting for the [illegible] a few barbarous tribes in the Circassian mountains; it found that the only method to accomplish its purpose was the complete extirpation of the inhabitants. Alexander followed the example of Cromwell, and he was wise in doing so. There are instances in history of races being conquered, but, like the old Saxons, it was necessary to keep them in absolute servitude, and whole generations had to pass away before it was safe to intrust them with freedom, much less with citizenship. I need not remind you that the Southerners are of the same vigorous stock as ourselves, and would never submit to a state of slavery. Nor should we think for a moment of such a thing. The spirit of the age, the glorious principles of our party, now inscribed, thank God, upon the nation's banner, the teachings of Christianity and the hopes we have for the future—all alike forbid us from even harboring the thought of such a course.

This may afford you a glimpse of what we are coming to. We shall secure the next Congress without a doubt, and with it, I think, the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. You will know what weight to attach to my words when I say that *I am satisfied that he realizes not only that this country cannot remain half free and half slave, but that there can be but one solution of the vexed problem, and that by the total elimination of the white population of the South. This will involve, at least, a thirty years' war. National bankruptcy will be inevitable because so constant a drain upon our finances. At least half, if not two-thirds, of our able-bodied men will have to give up their lives ere we reach the end.* All this, I firmly believe, is in store for us, if we pursue the policy which I deem is the ONLY one we ought to pursue.

Will you flinch, my friend? Do you know of a single man that will? (I refer, of course, to the members of the Union party.) Look at the ultimate result to be attained. What are the extermination of the people of the South, bankruptcy and loss of life at the North, as compared with the extension of freedom for all men over this broad land, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean? No; having invited the issue, let us meet it like men, push it through to the bitter end, and if need be die for it, remembering that the soil will be richer for our dust; for, where once grew the rank weeds of slavery, there will spring up in chastened luxuriance the pure white flower of liberty to deck our country in a fairer, purer robe than ever yet it wore.

To return to the matter of ——, to which you allude near the close of your letter, I beg to say * * * * * *

You will of course consider this hastily written letter as private. I shall probably make the same views public soon after the election, and in a shape more creditable to myself than I consider these rapidly written lines to be.

With kind regards to you and yours, believe me, ever your sincere friend, ——— ———.

Mr. ———.

Unquestionably this is a candid and truthful development of the policy which Mr. Lincoln will pursue if he shall be re-elected next Tuesday. It is indeed simply Mr. Lincoln's avowed position unfolded. Loyal men of the Union! are you *monsters*, are you demons, that are expected to re-elect Mr. Lincoln?

OFFICIAL DELINQUENCY.—The Judge who, to avoid conflict with military power or to favor a political party or from timidity, refuses the aid of the law in protecting the freedom of a citizen, is, in the eye of morality, or according to any proper conception of patriotic duty, as base a delinquent as the officer who, for reward or from cowardice, betrays a military post to the enemy.

The member of Congress who aids or connives at usurpation of power is as treacherous to his country as the sentinel who aids or connives at the entrance of the enemy into the camp he is placed to guard.

The President who usurps power or abuses power to persecute his fellow-citizens, proves a want of all proper sense of the obligation of his official oath and official duty, whilst committing as base moral treason as an officer can perpetrate.

Washington and Madison, whilst conducting the nation through two wars, always "scrupulously obeyed the law." They were too well imbued with the knowledge and love for the principles of liberty to attempt usurpation. They never forgot that it was their highest duty to teach, by their example, obedience to the law. With such examples before him, stinted must be his mind and low his ambition who would abdicate the exalted position of a law-abiding Chief Magistrate to a great nation of liberty-loving freemen, and debase himself into a mere lynch-law President.

When a President and his party in Congress habitually violate all the safeguards of liberty, subordinating civil to military authority, they justify the exultant shouts of European absolutists over the alleged failure of the "Model Republic"—the failure of our grand experiment to prove man competent to self-government.

When a President, with a dominant party in Congress, repeatedly violates the constitution in attempted enlargement of their power and in prostration of all the safeguards of liberty, they justify the belief that those violations are in wilful disregard of their oaths, with the purpose of revolutionizing the government, substituting military rule for legal supremacy, and prolonging their party power.

When a President, with a dominant party and its following, habitually connives at the grossest, most extensive, and most frequent frauds ever perpetrated under any government, the whole party becomes justly suspected of want of integrity. The popular instinct has appropriately stigmatized the members of such a party as "*shoddies.*" The name properly designates the character and defines the extent of their patriotism, whilst most significantly pointing out the true principle of their party cohesion.

THE BEST HE COULD.—"I believe Mr. Lincoln has done the best he could," says Major-General Sherman in his letter just published. Such is the conviction of an officer who, by his breadth of mind, his long residence in the South previous to the rebellion, and his military experience further within the cordon of the rebellion than that of any other general officer, peculiarly qualify him to form a correct judgment. It derives additional force from the fact that General Sherman has always been a stanch Democrat.—*New York Times.*

How this may be we know not, but certainly all its force, whether original or derivative, is levelled against Mr. Lincoln, for the fact that the gallant Sherman said thus much and then abruptly stopped indicates very plainly, that, if he had completed the expression of his opinion, the finished remark would have run in this wise: "I believe Mr. Lincoln has done the best he could, but, God knows, that is bad enough." Unquestionably the remark as it stands is a significant testimony against Mr. Lincoln. Never was a high functionary damned with fainter praise.

POPULAR SELF-GOVERNMENT.—The right of self-government in a people necessarily implies their right to define and limit the power of their official servants. The novel idea that they cannot deny necessary or indispensable power to those servants is a pernicious absurdity which would remand us back to the exploded doctrine held by absolutists in England two centuries ago.

Absolutism can obtain no foothold in this country till the nation becomes recreant to the principles of civil liberty as taught by the great founders of the government. According to that teaching, and at least two of our State constitutions, "absolute despotic power over the lives, the liberty, or property of freemen, exists no where in a republic—not even in the largest majority of the people." Consequently the usurpation of such power cannot obtain even moral sanction from any supposed or implied approval by that majority.

The Lincoln organ talks about our *inconsistency*. Let the Lincoln organ look to *itself*. What did *it* say on the 20th of last April? What did *it* say in regard to the Fort Pillow massacre and the solemn duty of our goverment?

> The whole matter of negro troops and enlistments needs a little sub-soiling; and this infernal massacre at Fort Pillow will be likely to initiate such work. * * * It [our government] must inflict speedy, open, and abundant retaliation for the deeds at Fort Pillow or back square down into the slough of humiliation, and disband its black army.

Well, what has "it" [our government] done in the case? Has it inflicted "speedy," "open," and "abundant retaliation" for the "infernal massacre" at Fort Pillow, or any retaliation at all? Has not "it" [our government] done what its organ calls "*backing square down into the slough of humiliation*" *and the necessity of* "*disbanding its black army?*" Why will the black organ ask for the employing of the black army after having confessed that the black army ought to be disbanded?

The New York Tribune says that the re-election of Lincoln would be "dreadful to the rebels." That might not matter so much if it wouldn't be far more dreadful to the Federals.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY'S UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY.—Kentucky has a proud record in this war, and no one has done her greater justice than Gen. McClellan. In his glowing remarks to his report on the Potomac and Western Virginia campaigns (Sheldon & Co.'s edition), he thus speaks of our State in 1861:

> The State government, the arms, and the military organization, were to a great extent in the hands of men who favored the secession of the State; but so able and determined was the course of the Union leaders, and so marked did the majority of the people soon become in their support, that the secessionist leaders were compelled to content themselves with the avowal of the position of neutrality, while awaiting the results of the elections to be held on the 20th of June for Congressmen, and on the 4th of August for members of the Legislature. The policy of the leaders of the Union party was: "To remain in the Union without a revolution, under all the forms of law, and by their own action." The words of Garrett Davis were: "We will remain in the Union by voting if we can, by fighting if we must, and, if we cannot hold our own, we will call on the General Government to aid us." It was the desire of these true and able men that no extraneous element of excitement should be introduced in the State until the elections were over; they felt sure of carrying these elections if left to themselves. I fully coincided with them in their expectations and opinions, and, so far as was in my power, lent them every assistance in carrying out their views among which were the organization of Home Guards and the distribution of arms to Union men.

Those who took an active part in preparing our State for the means of self-defence against the rebel element in the midst of us, before the Legislature elected in June, 1861, could be assembled, know well how fully General McClellan coincided with their views. When the Legislature convened, among its first acts were the raising of the American flag over the State capitol, the passage of a resolution instructing Governor Magoffin to inform those concerned that Kentucky expected the Confederate troops to be withdrawn from her soil *unconditionally*, by a vote of 71 to 26, and the rejection of another making a similar demand for the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the State, by a vote of 68 to 29. On that 11th of September, 1861, Kentucky assumed her position of *unconditional Unionism*, and it was in response to the communication from General Grant, at Cairo, to the Speakers of the two Houses, as he distrusted Governor Magoffin, that the Confederates had invaded Kentucky, and were occupying and fortifying strong positions at Hickman and Chalk Bluffs. Gen. Zollicoffer, also, had secured the mountain passes at Cumberland, and the three long mountains in Kentucky. The State was invaded, but long before that time Bramlette, McKee, Rousseau, Whitaker, Wolford, Jackson, and hosts of others, had recruited volunteers for the Union cause, and Camp Dick Robinson and Hoskins's Cross Roads were swarming with those who clustered around the stars and stripes. The resolution for the withdrawal of the rebels from our State was returned by Gov. Magoffin on the 13th; and, on the same day, it was passed over his veto, and the very next action in the House was a report from the Committee on Federal Relations, on a resolution of Wash Ewing, against the payment of the Federal war tax, in which the imposition of the tax was declared to be constitutional, and its proceeds to be used in preserving and defending the government; and it laid down the position of Kentucky in these emphatic words:

> The fact that the people of Kentucky were opposed to the inauguration of the war now carried on, is no reason why they should not fulfil their constitutional obligations. The war was begun by South Carolina, one of the Confederate States, and soon after nine States entered with her in the war. The people of those States are now in arms against the government of the United States. They have brought powerful armies into the field, which are now within sight of the national capital and threaten to seize it and overthrow the government of the United States. The people of Kentucky are determined to defend that government against its enemies. It is a powerful, a wise, a beneficent government. It is the work of almost divine wisdom. No oppression ever flowed from it to the people. It protected its citizens both at home and abroad, and gave them a name which was respected by all the civilized nations of the earth. The effort now being made to overthrow that government is unspeakably wicked. Kentucky abhors that effort. She will not weigh money in the scales against a government which has been her boast and her pride, and which she regards as the very palladium of the liberties of the people.

Kentucky's unconditional loyalty, thus assumed, has never been swerved from, and the members of that Legislature—a small minority—who proved themselves disloyal, either vacated their seats or were solemnly expelled. These facts do not seem to be recognized by the Administration at Washington, which treats Kentucky as a State in insurrection, and places restrictions on her business, to the great detriment of her patriotic, Union-devoted people. They must recollect this when they go to the polls next Tuesday, for should General George B. McClellan be elected to the Presidency, knowing our loyalty, and sympathizing with the distress which pervades our State, he will treat her with kindness, cordiality, respect, and justice which she has never received from the unfilial hands of President Lincoln, who was born and nurtured on her bosom.

MARTIAL LAW.—That which goes by the name of martial law *is no law*, so say the most eminent jurists of England and America, whilst no respectable jurist has ever said to the contrary.

The power misnamed martial law is that which unsought comes necessarily to a military commander during actual active military operations, because of the silence of the civil law or the paralyzing of its proper functionaries by the operations of the war. Arising solely from the necessity of the occasion, the power is produced by no proclamation, lasts only during the silence of the civil law, and needs no revocation. The power is undefined and undefinable, because resting mostly in the discretion of the commander to the extent that it is permissible. It is a power to prevent aid to the enemy or obstruction to our own force. So far as it gives control over non-combatants or citizens not attached to the military service, it is a preventing not a punishing power. If the commander, or any subordinate by his order, transcends this narrow limit or abuses his discretion, he is responsible to the law, both civil and criminal.

Martial law is not only denounced in the Declaration of Independence, but national abhorrence for that mode of tyranny is amply developed in the State constitutions. Nearly all of them contain a clause, which, if not identical in language, is of equivalent import with the following, taken from one of the oldest among them, and made, like some of the others, in the very midst of the revolutionary war, for the government of a then independent State:

"*In all cases and at all times*, the military ought to be under strict subordination to and governed by the civil power." "No person can in any case be subjected to law martial, or to any pains or penalties by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature." "The power of suspending law ought never to be exercised but by the legislature."

The Federal Constitution accomplishes the same object by the various safeguards to personal liberty and private property. It was only because of the perfect efficacy of those safeguards that martial law was not in more direct terms expressly prohibited.

In conducting the nation through a war, neither Washington nor Madison ever deemed it expedient or proper to proclaim martial law or in any other way attempt to usurp the exclusive prerogative of court and jury for trying and punishing private citizens.

We yesterday republished the Card of the Editor of the Lexington Observer and Reporter, stating the circumstances which compelled him to suspend the publication of his paper. The facts are unquestioned. They add one more instance to the long and damning catalogue of outrages which have been committed upon the rights of the citizen by the agents of this Administration; and the catalogue, long and damning as it is already, is daily growing longer and more damning.

[illegible] We see indeed no other end, if Mr. Lincoln shall be re-elected. The only way to [illegible] is to defeat the [illegible].

PRISONERS.—Seven guerillas were received at Barracks No. 1 yesterday. Their names are Forrest Emery, Wm. H. [illegible], Franklin Johnson, [illegible], and Thomas [illegible].

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

CURRENCY AND LEGAL TENDER.—"Ours was intended to be a hard-money government." So said an eminent expounder of the constitution, and history confirms what he said. The original draft of the constitution, like the Articles of Confederation, gave Congress power "to emit bills of credit," which, as interpreted by history and the Supreme Court, was power to create a paper-money currency based on the credit of the government. After mature deliberation and elaborate discussion, the convention struck out the power by a vote of nine to two. The only analogous power granted was that to coin money and regulate the value of foreign coin. This far inferior power was not left to be inferred as a necessary incident to the great comprehensive power to regulate commerce, and of course the so much larger, more important power to make paper-money currency cannot be inferred as an incident to that or any other granted power, even if the action of the convention did not disprove any such intention.

When Congress has regulated the value of coin, the law of the contract gives an all-sufficient tender law, and there is little or no need for any other to secure or regulate the right of tender. The power in no form is given to Congress, not even to make coin a legal tender. It is inferrable, from the prohibition upon the States "to make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts," that part of the power, all that could possibly be needed for any proper purpose, was intentionally left with the States, where nearly the whole subject of contracts was left, and where this, like all else pertaining to contracts, appropriately belonged. To infer a concurrent power in Congress on such a subject would mar the symmetry of the constitution, the special purpose of its framers having been to eliminate everything like collision or conflict of power between the Federal and State governments.

If the power to make paper money were conceded, and the making of it a legal tender were *necessary* to its better circulation, still it would have to be shown that the making of it such was a "*proper*" incident to the power. This cannot be done. The power to rob citizens or dishonor the nation can never be a proper incident to any power.

No honest man will say that a power to raise forced loans is a proper incident to the power to borrow money. Yet, worse is done when the creditor is forced to take a third or a half in discharge of his whole demand, because the forced loan is accompanied by a government promise, express or implied, to refund, whereas no such promise is given to the robbed creditor. Reduced to its pure elements, it is plain robbery of the private citizen for the fancied benefit of the paper-money experiment, to the injury of the national honour and credit.

Besides, the power to make paper money being itself a mere inferred incident to some granted power, to allow this as an incident to that would be to permit a piling of incident upon incident to the utter destruction of the limitation of power intended by a careful specification of all powers intended to be granted.

According to the inexorable law of trade, the doubling or trebling of a full currency always doubles or trebles prices. This has been the experience of all countries, and to none has it been a more costly experience than our own. It has therefore been a long-settled policy of European governments to meet the pecuniary emergency during war by sale of government bonds at any reasonable discount rather than by an inflation of the currency. That discount is only one loss, whereas trebling the cost of government supplies causes much larger loss in the first instance, and it is a loss which is repeated from year to year for every year the war lasts. The inflation policy more than doubles or trebles the needful cost of the war.

Borrowing being the only means for carrying on the war, the necessity for keeping up the value of government bonds should have occurred to every one presuming to control the national finances. To that end a market for them in Europe should have been sought. Instead of this or any other rational effort to keep up the value of the bonds, the most efficacious means were used for putting it down by resort to an inflated, depreciated currency. The excuse for this, according to newspaper discussion, was that an excess of depreciated currency was necessary, as they express it, "to float the loan." It is very strange that there should not have been at the head of our finances that modicum of sagacity necessary to knowing that a thing which is itself constantly *sinking* should not be relied on to *float* anything else.

The sinking of the currency has so sunk the bonds and the national credit that it is much to be feared that a loan in Europe is no longer practicable. Instead of doing anything to extricate us from this unfortunate condition by a reduction of the currency, the empirics are seeking to increase the mischief by a further inflation, through a swarm of new banks of issue. This is done in disregard of the abundant experience of this country and France during their respective revolutions, and of the present experience of the Southern States, that, after a certain point of depreciation in the currency, its holders will cease to fund in government bonds, preferring the chance of shifting off the currency to that of profitably using the bonds after government credit as to both is destroyed.

It seems to be conceded now by even the Administration press, or at least by the more intelligent and respectable part, that the enormous extra prices which the people have to pay for all the necessaries and comforts of life, over the necessary result of depreciation in the currency, is a part and vastly the largest part of the tax they have to pay toward supporting the war. This too though the government gets no benefit whatever from that tax. It is a penalty the people are made to pay for a financial blunder. To those who depend on fixed incomes or wages the inflation of the currency causes an indirect tax to the full amount of the depreciation, which is much heavier than would be an income tax of thirty per cent.

This specimen of abolition skill in financiering may be compared to that notable financial discovery made by President Lincoln, and with which he enlightened the world in a message to Congress, when he said: "Certainly it is not so easy to pay *something* as it is to pay *nothing*; but it is easier to pay a *large* sum than it is to pay a *larger* one. And it is easier to pay any sum when we are able, than it is before we are able." This brilliant financial discovery, if it does not enlarge our national renown for wisdom, ought at least to warn the nation against ever again installing *a bad joke* in the Presidency. In all ways Mr. Lincoln assuredly has proved himself to be a very costly as well as a very bad joke.

☞The Press says the position of the Journal after the fall of Sumter was determined upon without reference to the Address of the Union State Committee. To be sure it was; the point we made was not that we derived our position from the Address of the Committee, but that our position was indorsed by the Address, and by the people of the Commonwealth at the polls. Our allusion to the relative date of the Address was merely descriptive not argumentative. But when did the Press ever catch a point that was not thrust into it?

The Press says it has been informed on what it considers good authority that a portion of those whose signatures are attached to the Address never saw it until after it was published. We believe this is true of two members of the Committee, both of whom, however, subsequently adopted the Address, and neither of whom was the founder and manager of the Press whose name we mentioned the other day. He signed the Address with his own hand. The information of the Press has consequently no significance in the case.

The Press says it has also heard it intimated that the Address itself was in good part written by one of the Editors of the Journal. We have no disposition to shirk responsibility of any kind. The Address was written wholly by one of the Editors of the Journal. What of it? The authorship of the Address is an immaterial point. The Address was adopted by the Committee, and indorsed by the people at the polls. These indisputable facts constitute the material point.

The Press, in now raving about the position laid down in the Address, acts like a slavering idiot, who spits in the wind, only to be smeared with his own slobber. We advise the keepers of the driveller to look after it.

☞It is said that Sherman and Hood were for a time "marching in parallel lines." But there was no parallel between them.

BARBAROUS.—On Wednesday a small gang of outlaws favored the people of Rocky Hill, a little station on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, with their distinguished presence. After taking a quiet survey of matters, they came to the conclusion that to plunder the houses would scarcely pay them for the trouble. A box car was standing on the side track of the railroad, and this furnished the scoundrels with the means of carrying a devilish idea into execution. A negro man was made a prisoner, thrust into the car, the doors closed and locked, and the box set on fire. The demons stood by, watched the burning of the car, heard the wild, agonizing shrieks of their victim, and clapped their hands with delight. As soon as the car was consumed, and the negro burned to death, the outlaws mounted their horses and hastily departed from the scene. Such diabolical acts are a disgrace to a civilized age, and show how brutal in feeling men become when they yield to the demoralizing influences of a roving, pilfering life, and a savage, guerilla warfare. Such scoundrels are unfit to live, and equally unfit to die. The sooner that they are wiped from earth, no matter how, the better it will prove for a moral age, a civilized community, and the cause of humanity. They should have shuddered at the thought of so cruel a death for a beast, yea even a reptile, let alone a being—human—with the form of themselves, the image of their God. But no! they manifested a maniac's delight in the torture, and smiled with fiendish satisfaction as the fearful shrieks of their victims made hideous the air. They were not men, but cowards—devils in human forms.

Since writing the above, we have been furnished with additional details:

At Rocky Hill Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, fifteen miles this side of Bowling Green, Wednesday evening about 3 o'clock about twenty-five guerillas came in, cut down the telegraph post, and burned the boarding cars belonging to the construction train. William Fox, of the 6th Kentucky cavalry, was there on a visit to his mother and sister. The guerillas first asked him to surrender, when he handed them his pistol. They then asked him for his money, and he gave them that. One of them cried out, then, "Kill the son of a b—h!" His mother then exclaimed, "O spare my son, spare him, he will go with you anywhere." One of the gang, evidently for the purpose of saving the young man's life, started with him toward the woods, when his more blood thirsty comrades ran along side of the victim and fairly riddled him with bullets, in the presence of his mother and sister, whose prayers and entreaties were answered with curses and derision.

ABOLITION DIPLOMACY.—The Trent affair proves either gross ignorance in the assertion of absurd pretensions not warranted by the law of nations or a dastardly betrayal of national honor by the sudden surrender of those pretensions at the first growl of the British lion.

The kidnapping extradition of Arguelles was a usurpation of power to inflict another stain on the nation's honor, by violating the cherished right of asylum, so universally recognized among civilized nations, and heretofore so earnestly asserted by our own. It was a foul thing, done in an illegal, disgraceful manner.

It is the undoubted prerogative of either House of Congress to keep careful watch over our foreign relations, and give expression to such opinions concerning them as the national interest may seem to require. The House of Representatives was acting legitimately within this prerogative when reannouncing and reaffirming the "Monroe doctrine," for the purpose of influencing the action of France in Mexico.

The conduct of the President and his Cabinet, in their attempted effort to soothe the apprehended resentment of the French Emperor at that action, was a disgraceful betrayal to a foreign court of the want of harmony in our own councils—a treacherous, not to say treasonable, promise of aid in counteracting a policy unanimously proclaimed by the representatives of the nation—a ridiculous assumption of exclusive control over our foreign relations—a pusillanimous truckling to the apprehended displeasure of a foreign potentate—a national degradation in the opinion of all Europe—an attempt or treasonable promise to thwart the well-known national will on a great question of policy affecting the whole American continent now and in the long future—a full proof, if any such were needed, of the want of intelligence on the part of the Administration, and of its want of needful moral stamina for the proper discharge of the duties of the Executive Department of the government.

☞If thousands of soldiers voted in this State on Tuesday last, who were not legally entitled to vote, it were better, provided they voted the Union (abolition) ticket, than for the election to have been carried by the opponents of the Administration. The contest was squarely between the Government (Lincoln) and the rebels (McClellan Democrats). The end justifies the means in such an issue. It were better that half a dozen Massachusetts regiments should vote than that the State should fall into the hands of the opponents of the Administration. Does any one think that the Administration is going to allow the State of Indiana to fall into the hands of its enemies at a time like this? The contest is a national one. The soldiers are in the national service, and if they can be used in the rear to gain a victory, which is quite as important as a victory at the front and in the field, why not do it?—*Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 17.*

We have not the patience fitly to characterize this admission. We simply ask our readers to note it as the flower and consummation of abolition partyism. The man who penned the paragraph would lie or steal or assassinate without reluctance and without compunction. O that some power would make him run the gantlet of mankind,

And put in every honest hand a whip,
To lash the rascal naked through the world.

To prevent ill-feeling among semi-rebels, the Louisville Journal opposes a draft, but would prefer that those who would fight on the rebel side, if compelled to fight at all, should stay at home undisturbed and unite with it in the effort to elect McClellan.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

The Administration semi-organ doesn't tell the truth. It tells a falsehood. We have *not* opposed the draft. We have advocated it as right and necessary. We have asked that its work should be thorough. And, furthermore, we have earnestly insisted, that, after men are drafted, measures should be taken to secure their service or that of their substitutes, instead of leaving them perfectly free to go voluntarily into the rebel Confederacy or perfectly exposed to be taken off, without their own consent, by swarming guerillas.

We repeat our declaration, that this last draft in Kentucky, from the neglect to adopt proper precautions in regard to the drafted men, has added more strength to the rebel than to the Federal forces. Was there no way of guarding against so wretched a result?

MURDER—RETALIATION.—On Tuesday night last Sue Mundy's gang of cutthroats surrounded the house of Mr. Harper, two miles south of Midway, made the old gentleman a prisoner, and, without the slightest provocation, murdered their victim in the most cowardly and brutal manner. Mr. Harper was a Union man, and this was the only excuse the outlaws gave for the perpetration of the inhuman outrage. It does seem that Sue Mundy is lost to every womanly instinct, her heart wholly corrupted, and her nature fiendish, for she rejoices in acts of cold blood and every species of crime. On Wednesday four guerillas, captured in Kentucky, by order of Gen. Burbridge, were sent from the prison at Lexington, under guard of a file of soldiers, to Mr. Harper's residence, near Midway, and there shot to death, in retaliation for the murder committed on Tuesday night. We have not been furnished with the names of the men who were shot on Wednesday.

☞The New York Times complains bitterly that, if General McClellan is elected, Mr. Lincoln, for the four months prior to his successor's going into office, "will have responsibility without power, official position without moral influence, an administrative charge, and yet no available policy." Very well, very well indeed; 'tis better that Lincoln should for a brief period have "responsibility without power," than that he should have power and wield it exclusively for evil; better that he should, for a little while, have "official position without influence" than that he should have influence and exercise it for the annihilation of the constitution and the laws; better that he should have "an administrative charge and yet no available policy" than that he should have an available policy tending only to stretch out the war indefinitely and render the restoration of the Union an impossibility.

☞Let not the President forget that the whole people are taxed for his support. There's not a tax-payer in the nation but has paid for and consequently owns a part of the meat on his bones.

CONSPIRACIES AND WHISTLES.—If we were to believe all we have heard from Indiana recently, we should have a very poor opinion of our country, for every other man in the Northwest, and, indeed, a large majority of that section, are denounced as secret conspirators against the government, and in league with the rebellion. That these charges should have been deferred until the eve of the election is a circumstance open to the gravest suspicion. But the Republican party is not clear from a very decided taint of conspiracy. The New York Journal of Commerce says that facts are daily coming to light in regard to the existence of a formidable secret political organization, permeating all grades of society, and having for its object purposes believed to be revolutionary in their tendency, which give rise to grave apprehensions among those interested in the preservation of social order and legitimate government. For several months past, despite the binding obligation of oaths, these facts have been divulged, through inadvertence or through the disaffection of members of the order, till now there is sufficient ground for thorough investigation. The organization to which we refer is in the Republican party. We fear that substantial evidence can be adduced to prove that it possesses a military character inconsistent with our form of government and inimical to republican liberty. As a part of this testimony we repeat the following extract from a secret circular of the Union League of America, State of New York, from the Executive Committee rooms at Syracuse:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
U. L. OF A., STATE OF NEW YORK,
August 15, 1864.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend and urge upon the subordinate councils *to organize military companies within their several bodies, to arm and drill with the utmost diligence, and with great caution*, that no necessary occasion of offence be given our enemies.
By the State Council.
ISAAC M. SCHERMERHORN, Prest.
OLIVER T. BEARD, Secretary.

Next in order we give the action of the Grand National Council at Washington, upon the adoption, for the use of members of Loyal Leagues throughout the United States, of a private alarm signal, to be used in cases of danger or in any emergency:

GRAND NATIONAL COUNCIL CHAMBER,
U. L. OF A., WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 15, 1864.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this League, held in Washington, February 9th, 1864, the Signal Whistle submitted by Messrs. ——, was unanimously approved as the signal of the Order, and is hereby recommended as such.

The Grand President and the National Executive Committee have arranged with the proprietors of the patent for this invention, Messrs. ——, for the full and exclusive control thereof, and have taken satisfactory bonds that it shall be furnished only to members of the league, and to those only through the proper officers.

The sound is so distinct and peculiar that it can be heard at a great distance and readily distinguished. It is intended *to be used only in cases of danger, when help is essential, or in any emergency requiring a prompt gathering of the members of the order.*

J. M. EDMUNDS, G. P.
W. R. IRWIN, G. R. S.

Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Irwin, we are informed, hold important offices in the departments in Washington city. We also publish in this connection the following circular from the office of the manufacturers of the private signal, in New York city:

OFFICE OF ——, No. —— STREET, N. Y.

SIR: The Signal Whistle adopted by the Grand National Council U. L. of A., and for which Letters Patent of the United States have been ordered to issue, is represented in the following engraving:

[Here is an engraved representation of the whistle, well executed.]

It will be seen to consist of two distinct barrels, each of which is a perfect whistle, though so combined as to be sounded by a single effort of the lips, and so constructed, with reference to each other, that the sound produced will be of such peculiar character that it can be readily recognized and be distinguished from any other, while, at the same time, it cannot be imitated by any other known instrument.

By an arrangement with the Executive Committee of the Grand Council, the proprietors of the patent have *entered into bonds* that none of the instruments shall be furnished to any other than *members of the League*, and to those only through *the proper officers*.

Orders from Councils will be supplied and delivered at any place at the uniform rate of one dollar each, when the order is signed by the proper official of a State, Territorial, or local Council, stating address and No. of Council, is accompanied by the cash (funds current in New York City). Very respectfully.

The Journal of Commerce understands that the contract between the central authority at Washington and a manufacturing firm in New York was for an amount equal to many thousand dollars, heavy bonds being required and given in the presence of competent witnesses. This firm obtained from Washington, through their agents, a list of all the Loyal Leagues in this country, with the number of officers, members, &c. Large numbers of the instruments described above were accordingly made.

We apprehend that our New York contemporary looks upon this matter too gravely. We think these whistles are provided to keep abolition courage up. The blowing about conspiracies from Indianapolis has had no visible effect upon the pulsations of the great public heart, and now every member of the Union League is to have a penny whistle, and upon election day they are to raise such an ululation as will frighten the Union Democracy out of their boots. Queer fish these Republicans, but the whistle-fish belongs to the codfish aristocracy of the shoddyites. We kindly advise them in the language of Ben Franklin: "Don't give too much for the whistle!"

THE REBELS ABOUT PADUCAH.—The Cairo Democrat of Tuesday is informed by parties from Paducah that the rebels are hovering about that place. General Meredith has retained seven steamboats at the landing to be used in case of emergency. The citizens are still in arms, and are kept at work on the fortifications. All the stores of the place have been emptied and the goods shipped to Vincennes or Cairo. It was reported on Monday that a detachment sent out by Gen. Merritt a few days previous encountered the rebels and had a fight, the result of which had not been ascertained up to Friday night. The town is kept in perfect readiness for an attack, and it is thought if the rebels show themselves in the immediate vicinity they will meet with a warm reception. It is reported that the raiders are under command of Forrest, whose whereabouts is not definitely known, and that they are the same body who have recently threatened Columbus and made demonstrations on the river below that point. Startling news may be expected from the vicinity of Paducah at any moment, since there is little doubt of there being a strong rebel force in that section of the State.

REBEL PRISONERS.—For the month of October the following number of prisoners were received at the Military Prison in this city, and forwarded by Captain Jones to various camps North:

Privates	1,130
Non-commissioned Officers	152
Line or Company Officers	47
Field Officers	7
Political Prisoners	16
Total	1,352

Owing to the fact of General Sherman having effected an exchange of a large number of prisoners in the early part of the month, the receipts and the transfers in Louisville for October are lighter than usual. This table includes nearly all the prisoners forwarded from General Sherman's front. A majority of the captures made in Eastern Kentucky and East Tennessee are received in Lexington, and from there forwarded North via Cincinnati.

GUERILLAS AT ALLENSVILLE.—On the night of October 31st, another raid was made on the little village of Allensville, on the Memphis Branch Railroad, between Russellville and Clarksville. The guerilla band numbered fifty men, and the several stores of the place were robbed of goods valued at twelve thousand dollars. Mr Mart estimates his loss at $5,000, Mr. Gill places his at $3,000, while Mr. Gormley's will not fall short of $3,500. Other parties were robbed of smaller amounts. The merchants of Allensville, in the past few months, have been very unfortunate, as the guerillas have plundered their stores some four or five different times. The country is overrun by outlaw bands

It is expensive to get sick; there's a Lincoln tax upon sickness. It is expensive to be in health; there's a Lincoln tax on health. It is expensive to die; there's a Lincoln tax on death.—*Louisville Journal.*

But the Journal has one consolation left. There is no tax on lying.
Washington Chronicle.

That is because the party that does the lying does the taxing.

An artist reveals to us in a pen-and-ink sketch all that will be left of our friend McClellan on the 9th of November—a pair of boots and spurs.
N. Y. Tribune.

All that Greeley should have of any gentleman is his boots.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

FINAL APPEAL OF THE CAMPAIGN.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It no longer admits of a doubt that the unscrupulous supporters of the present incumbent of the Presidential chair have determined to employ for his re-election to that high office a system of violence and fraud unknown before in our history.

They thereby admit that his honest, legal re-election is impossible. Thereby they already confess defeat.

The polling of every Democratic and conservative vote in the loyal States will make his re-election, even by violence and fraud, impossible. We beseech and exhort you to let nothing whatever prevent your casting that vote.

In the State of Indiana, Administration majorities have been manufactured by the indecent exhibition of thousands of illegal votes.

In Maryland, military force has been used to silence the Democratic press, and the Federal Government has dictated the institutions of a State.

In Tennessee, the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, holding, by the appointment and at the pleasure of the President, a proconsular office unknown to any law of Congress, has assumed the armed control of polls commanded by him to be opened, and the President of the United States, appealed to by the free citizens of that State to right such wrongs, has treated that appeal with coarse contempt.

Last of all, the legal right of the soldiers of the Republic freely to join with their fellow-citizens in the choice of a national Chief Magistrate is menaced and made a mockery. Their camps, thrown open to the political agents of the Administration, are sought to be closed to the legal representatives of the Democracy, under pretexts which leading organs of the Republican party find themselves compelled to denounce as insulting to the common sense of the nation. The mails are violated to seize the votes that have been cast against him, and to place his own ballots in their stead: and when it had been discovered that the votes of the army, which our candidate first organized and led to victory, were cast in great majority for their old commander, a plot was contrived to seize their votes, arrest the agents who had collected them, under pretence of punishing frauds which can only be discovered by inspectors of election with their poll-lists before them, which could only be committed and completed there, and which can justly be punished only under the stringent laws and by the officers of the States themselves.

In the presence of this odious and unexampled spectacle, the Democratic National Committee call upon all, of whatever name or party creed, lovers of liberty and the Union, now more truly than ever before "one and inseparable," to put forth all their strength in one final and triumphant effort for the salvation of both.

Wielding the most gigantic system of official patronage and corruption which the world has ever seen, the Administration, in what ever direction it turns, finds itself confronted by impending defeat.

Its open complicity in acts of fraud and violence is a full confession that Abraham Lincoln's re-election cannot be accomplished by an honest appeal to the unbought will of a nation of freemen.

By such an appeal the re-election of Abraham Lincoln can yet be prevented in spite of fraud and violence. Such an appeal the Democratic National Committee now make to their fellow-citizens in all the States, but more especially to the thousands of true and loyal men who, in Maryland, in Indiana, in Ohio, in Kentucky, and in Missouri, now suffering in their persons, their feelings, and their property, from the reckless usurpations of the Executive and the chartered tyranny of his commissioned agents, have almost despaired of the republic.

The Democracy never despairs of the republic!

The party whose successive triumphs have marked the stages of the nation's greatness, triumphant now, can rescue the nation from the ruin wrought by the conspiracy of rebels at the South and fanatics at the North;—can restore to her liberty and order and law; and plant her feet securely in the paths of republican empire.

The day-star of victory rose with the elections of September in Maine. The subsiding deluge of fanaticism will once more bare the granite peaks of New Hampshire to the sunshine of liberty. The State of John Stark and Daniel Webster will give her vote in November to the Union and the Constitution, to McClellan and Pendleton.

Connecticut, the ancestral home of our noble candidate, led by the spirits of a Trumbull, a Sherman, and an Ellsworth, pledges herself, by a clean majority in November, to assist in the salvation of the Republic.

Beyond peradventure is the result in the Empire State, in Pennsylvania, and in New Jersey. There will be no break in the front of this great triple column in the grand army of the Union. The Keystone State redeemed herself in October. In November she will lead the redemption of the nation. New Jersey stands where she has ever stood, in war and in peace alike, true to the Union, the Constitution, and the Law.

The decisive vote of New York, at the Chicago Convention, gave to the cause of the Union its candidate. In November the decisive vote of New York will herald the proclamation of that candidate as President of the Union, which, "at all hazards," he has sworn to preserve.

Gallant little Delaware; Maryland tried, tempted, but alike unterrified and unseduced; and Kentucky, are surely with us.

Spurning with an equal scorn the treason and the tyranny which have once more made her rich and rural plains "a dark and bloody ground," the State of Kentucky stamps her proud foot, and swears she will be free.

Missouri, four years ago the garden-spot of the further West, an empire in her teeming future, to-day our Mexico, ravaged in all her length and breadth by invaders and oppressors—what hope has Missouri given in the triumph of a soldier who can guard her borders, and of a statesman who can respect her will? Missouri will give her vote to the Union and the Constitution, to McClellan and Pendleton.

Illinois will stand by her sister of the Mississippi. Her vote is secure for the cause in which so many thousand of her sons have bled on a hundred battle-fields. The "Soldier State" of the West will have no more of Abraham Lincoln.

The fact that Indiana suffers under the rule of a Governor just re-elected to office by the most stupendous combination of political fraud with military force, cannot shake our confidence in that noble State which has carried the banner of Democracy triumphantly through many hard-fought battles.

In the elections of October, nearly forty thousand fraudulent votes, given to the Republican candidates, turned our legal victory there into an illegal defeat. It is not probable that these frauds can be repeated upon so colossal a scale in November, and, if they be not so repeated, Indiana will, beyond a question, go for McClellan and Pendleton.

It is impossible, too, that the States lying around the head-waters of the great river of the continent should not vote to open the needful markets for their crops and their necessary highway to the seas.

Even from the Peninsular State, Michigan (so strongly runs the patriotic and national tide), our friends send us words of cheer, and bid us hope that the home of Lewis Cass, misrepresented so long in the national Congress by a Senator who longed for a "little blood-letting," may set itself right with the Union by a sound majority for McClellan and Pendleton.

The tide will roll to the shores of the Pacific. California and Oregon, bound to all our hearts and hearth-stones by "the mystic chords of memory," can have nothing in common with the party whose leaders would fain long since have severed them from the Union. All that we hear from those golden cradles of empire promises us their voice and vote in November for our candidates and our cause.

With such signs and omens of victory, with the glorious recollections of the past, and the promises not less glorious of the future to cheer us, what true man can now dare to falter or fail in this crisis of our national fate?

Fellow-citizens! the peaceful remedy of such wrongs as Americans throughout all time to come shall blush to remember could be done in the sacred name of liberty upon American soil is now within your reach.

The glorious and honorable termination of a war whose victories are all unharvested, since they have not been garnered together with the victories of peace, is now within your reach.

An end to the accumulation of a limitless debt, already mortgaging half the resources and the industries of a great people, is now within your reach.

The triumphant restoration of that magnificent national temple which our fathers reared to freedom and to justice is now within your reach.

The madness of the men in power is an argument for more than hope. It is the homage of desperate ambitions to the gathering power of the people's will. The dread hand-writing which they read upon the wall bids you press forward with decisive energy to the certain triumph now within your reach and grasp.

It is not much that your country now asks of you; but all that you hold dear, all that you have or can hope to have of liberty, of peace, of prosperity, depends upon your giving to your country what your country now asks—wisdom to see your duty, courage to do it.

With you, under a benignant Providence, it rests, to determine by your votes on the 8th of November the death or the life of the noblest republic ever established among men.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

☞The political stock in trade of the abolition party in this canvass consists almost wholly in the calumny that the result of the action of the Chicago Convention was a compromise between the conservative party or Union Democracy of the country and the peace faction, wherein the former got the candidate for the Presidency, and the latter got the platform and the candidate for the Vice-Presidency. This assumption is what we have called it. It is a calumny—a false accusation maliciously made—a lie told for the purpose of defeating McClellan and of electing Lincoln. It is nothing more or less. This fact we have established decisively and repeatedly in our columns. No well-informed man of the slightest candor indeed has ever believed the wretched slander. But the action of the Peace Convention at Cincinnati the other day affords a very fitting opportunity to renew the oft repeated exposure of this blackest of party lies.

Before we refer to the action of this convention, however, we will remind our readers that General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance, which the partisans of Mr. Lincoln dare not openly assail, and which received the moment it appeared the unanimous and enthusiastic approval of the Democracy of the country, *is the authoritative construction of the Chicago Platform*; and that the previous record and subsequent avowals of Mr. Pendleton *place him side by side with General McClellan*. This our readers well know, but the present occasion invites the reminder. The noble declarations of General McClellan are ringing in the ear of every patriot. "*The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag*," declares General McClellan in his letter of acceptance, "*is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people.*" "THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNION IN ALL ITS INTEGRITY," he says in the same letter, "IS AND MUST CONTINUE TO BE THE INDISPENSABLE CONDITION IN ANY SETTLEMENT." "If a frank, earnest, and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail," he adds, "*the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union.* BUT THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED AT ALL HAZARDS." To the same effect are the declarations of Mr. Pendleton, which are not less familiar or less grateful to the patriot's ear. "*The Union*," Mr. Pendleton declares in his recent letter to the Hon. John B. Haskin, "*is the guarantee of the peace, the power, the prosperity of this people; and no man would deprecate more heartily, or oppose more persistingly, the establishment of another government over any portion of the territory ever within its limits.*" "*I am opposed to disunion*," he said in his speech at Reading, "*whether the demand comes from the South or from European nations—the greatness and glory of the country depend upon the Union; it is worth every sacrifice*—WORTH MORE THAN PEACE, DESIRABLE AS PEACE MAY BE." "I was born in Ohio," he said in his speech in the city of New York a few days ago. "I have lived all my life in the Northwest. I know the sentiment of the people. I sympathize entirely with it. They are attached by every tie of affection and interest to this Union. Unlike New York, they have never known another government; they never existed as a political community before this government was formed; and their hearts cling to this government with indescribable tenacity. Unlike you, they are an inland people, chiefly devoted to agriculture. As an integral and controlling portion of the Union, they have prestige and power; they fear from disunion isolation from the world, and the loss of that prestige and power. Their interest requires that they should have speedy and easy communication with the ocean, *and this they intend to have, both by the Gulf of Mexico and the city of New York;* BY CONCILIATION AND PEACE, IF THEY CAN; BY ALL THE FORCE AND POWER WHICH A TEEMING POPULATION AND A FRUITFUL SOIL GIVE THEM, IF THEY MUST." Such is the Chicago Platform as construed by the Democracy of the country. Such is the position of our candidates. They stand side by side upon the firm ground of the Union and the Constitution. And whatever peace journals or peace men support our candidates at all support them with a frank recognition of the fact that they stand squarely upon this ground. But the peace faction as such does not support our candidates at all. It opposes them. It supports the abolition candidates. It supports Lincoln and Johnson. And this brings us to the action of the peace faction in its national convention at Cincinnati several days ago.

The action of the Peace Convention is announced authoritatively in the address of Wm. Cornell Jewett which we publish to-day on our first page. The leading object of the convention, Mr. Jewett announces, was "*to defeat General McClellan*;" and, in order to accomplish this object, the convention, Mr. Jewett further announces, abstained from nominating candidates, with the view of bringing the peace men to vote directly for the abolition candidate, or, as Mr. Jewett himself expresses it, with "a view to urge the strength of the peace party to the support of Abraham Lincoln." In furtherance of the same object, as Mr. Jewett also announces, the convention adopted an address, to be issued in pamphlet form, which exhibits General McClellan's record as a Union man, and upon the strength of his faultless patriotism denounces him as "unworthy of public support." We have received a copy of this pamphlet, which is as bitter a Lincoln document as the campaign has brought forth. "The platform," says the address, referring to the Chicago Platform, "is a war platform, and the candidate is Major-General McClellan." In short, the address, which was adopted unanimously by the convention, rejects the platform and the candidate alike. Such is the attitude which the peace men have at length formally assumed in this canvass. And thus before the eyes of the nation dissolves the infamous calumny in question.

The result of the action of the Chicago Convention was not a compromise between the conservative party or Union Democracy of the country and the peace faction, but a deliberate expression by the Union Democracy of its own cherished principles. The result was not a compromise of opposite sets of principles, but the full and consistent assertion of a single set of principles;—the principles of the Union and the Constitution. The convention was overwhelmingly conservative, and it compromised no conservative principle. It fully asserted the conservative principles, and asserted no others in any way. The peace faction got neither the platform nor the candidate for the Vice-Presidency. It got nothing. And it so declares solemnly, after the abolitionists have spent two months in trying to prove that it got everything. Nay, the peace faction declares not only that it got nothing from the Chicago Convention, but that it expects to get everything from the Baltimore Convention, and, accordingly, will support Lincoln and Johnson, in order to defeat McClellan and Pendleton. The peace faction in the North, like the rebels in arms, and their sympathizers in Europe, are for Lincoln's re-election, as not merely the best, but the last hope of the rebellion. Unquestionably the sagacity of the whole pack is nothing less than infernal. Their cunning is as devilish as their purposes are. Weak-kneed indeed must be the halting conservative whom these staring facts do not brace up to vote cheerfully for McClellan and Pendleton, the nation's hope, as Lincoln and Johnson are the hope of the rebellion.

MCCLELLAN AND HIS SOLDIERS.—Before it became the policy of the partisan abolitionists to abuse General McClellan, a Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, under date July 29, 1861, speaking of the men who followed him to the capital from Western Virginia, said:

General McClellan is regarded by these men as invincible—they say he never made a mistake, and I verily believe these eighty three men would cheerfully march forth to-night, alone, to attack the entire rebel army at Manassas, if General McClellan should give the order and lead the attack. Colonel Lander, the aid of the commanding General, now here, is also highly esteemed by the men, who say he is the most fearless of mortals, a thorough soldier, and an admirable leader.

Gen. McClellan is one of the least pretentious of men—he generally wears the simple blouse of the riflemen, with not even the starred shoulder-straps to denote his rank—a man who never wastes time—who is indefatigable in his pursuit and attack of the enemy, and equally untiring in his efforts to secure the utmost comfort of his men, compatible with the circumstances of a soldier's life. When his line is on the march, he is ever among the men, with a kind and cheering word for every company; a pleasant look, or a kind salute, or hearty grasp of the hand for every officer or private with whom he is brought on speaking terms by business; and in a fight he is always at the front of the column, in the thickest of the danger, encouraging his soldiers by cheering word and fearless deed. He takes soldier's fare with the rest, asking no better food, and no more luxurious bed than the newest-recruited private under his command. If he sees a man without proper shoes or clothing, he has that man, with his captain, sent to his own quarters, where the man is served with the garments he needs, and the captain receives a reprimand that leads him to look more closely after the comfort of his men in future.

That such a man should be the idol of his soldiers is not surprising. The measure of their adoration for him words fail to express, though the following slightly profane, but uncommonly emphatic, statement will perhaps approximate it: "We would, every one of us, fight for old Mac till hell froze over, and then die on the ice." which frigid sentiment was cordially indorsed by all who heard it uttered.

General McClellan states in his report that during the Peninsular campaign ten severely contested and sanguinary battles had been fought, besides numerous smaller engagements, in which the troops exhibited the most determined enthusiasm and bravery. They submitted to exposure, sickness, and even death, without a murmur. Indeed, they had become veterans in their country's cause, and richly deserved the warm commendation of the Government. It was in view of these facts that at the close of the campaign it seemed to him an appropriate occasion for the General-in-Chief to give, in general orders, some appreciative expression of the services of the army while upon the Peninsula. Accordingly McClellan sent him the following despatch, to which no answer or recognition was ever given:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 18, 1862—11 P. M.

Please say a kind word to my army that I can repeat to them in general orders in regard to their conduct at Yorktown, Williamsburg, West Point, Hanover Court-House, and on the Chickahominy, as well as in regard to the (7) seven days and the recent retreat.

No one has ever said anything to cheer them but myself. Say nothing about me. Merely give my men and officers credit for what they have done. It will do you much good, and will strengthen you much with them, if you issue a handsome order to them in regard to what they have accomplished. They deserve it.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.
Major-General HALLECK, Washington, D. C.

The insulted army and its commander returned to the defences of Washington; the men were scattered under other officers and he left with scarcely a staff or body-guard until Pope was hurled back beaten, and then McClellan was recalled to command, and in about two weeks he whipped Lee's army at Antietam and drove the enemy across the Potomac and down the Shenandoah valley. A few days after these events the General wrote this letter to Bishop Whipple:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

MY DEAR BISHOP: Will you do me the favor to perform Divine Service in my camp this evening. If you can give me a couple of hours' notice, I shall be glad of it, that I may be able to inform the corps in the vicinity. After the great success that God has vouchsafed us, I feel that we cannot do less than avail ourselves of the first opportunity to render to Him the thanks that are due to Him alone. I, for one, feel that the great result is the result of His great mercy; and would be glad that you should be the medium to offer the thanks I feel due from this army and from the country. Earnestly hoping you will accede to my request,

I am, very respectfully,
Your humble servant,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Com'g.

This indicates the fatherly anxiety and Christian solicitude of Gen. McClellan for his men, and the following shows how he was regarded by his soldiers:

FREDERICK, Sept. 27, 1862.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have spent the day in visiting your brave boys who are in the hospital here. I had the privilege to visit the wayside hospitals, between here and the camps. I am sure it will gladden your heart, and it surely did my own, to see the great love they have to you. When I told them how tenderly you had spoken of them, and how you knelt with me in prayer for God's blessing upon them, many a brave fellow wept for joy; and on every side I heard, "God bless the General," while here and there some veteran claimed the privilege to say, "God bless little Mac." I had the opportunity to commend some dying men to God, and to whisper the Saviour's name in their ear for the last journey.

If I did not fear of wearying you, I could write an hour, telling you of words of loving confidence spoken by these brave sufferers who have been with you in good and evil report. I will not. But I cannot close without telling you how sweet is the remembrance of the pleasant service held in your camp, nor to assure you that it is a pleasure every day to ask God to bless you. Your way is rough. Many do not know you; many are jealous of your success; many will try to fetter you; but let no cloud above or thorn beneath trouble you. Above you is God our Father, Christ our Saviour, the Holy Ghost our Comforter. God will hear our prayers. It may be a weary, foot-sore way, but there is light beyond. God bless you.

I am, with love, your servant, for Christ's sake,
H. B. WHIPPLE.

Who dares to say that the soldiers of the old Army of the Potomac will not vote for their old commander? Thousands of these veterans, and hundreds of thousands of the people of the United States, will, on Tuesday next, cry "God bless the General," and "God bless Little Mac." Who can doubt this after reading the record above?

☞Dr. Orestes Brownson, it is said, has *gone over* to Lincoln. The Doctor is erratic but brilliant like the comet of 1861. He was a dyed in the wool Democrat, but strayed off into the Republican fold and ran for Congress on its ticket in New Jersey two years ago. In the last number of his Review he said:

In our deliberate judgment no worse thing can befall this nation than the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. In our judgment, the re-election of Abraham Lincoln renders inevitable the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

We think this looks as if the Doctor has been used for a stool-pigeon, as Ferry is in the Baltimore election matters and Worsley in the selling of contraband goods to the rebels in the employ of the War Department. We should doubt the rumor of Mr. Brownson's having turned back on his old track, were it not that the abolitionists will use any device or deception which "renders inevitable the independence of the Southern Confederacy."

☞The slow progress of General Grant in taking Richmond must be very gratifying to Mr. Lincoln. He has often thought we were getting on too fast. A. B. Ely, who was a volunteer aid on the staff of General Benham, wrote a letter dated May 22, 1862, published in a pamphlet in 1863, to this effect:

I saw the President yesterday. I told him if he would give us a few thousand more troops we would take Charleston. To my utter surprise, he said to me: We do not want you should take Charleston—all you were sent out there for was to help out the blockade, and you have already done more than we intended you should.

"Hasten slowly" is the administration motto, but Sheridan and Sherman and Thomas and Rousseau and Stoneman sometimes slip the leash and dash off to victory, and then how the abolition presses howl!

☞The abolition organs call the conservatives "sneaks." They are not, at the very worst, such unmitigated sneaks as to attempt to sneak out of the responsibility of fighting their country's battles and to cast it upon the shoulders of niggers whom the abolition Administration permits to be murdered by the rebels with impunity. Nor are they such miserable sneaks as to attach themselves to the menial service of a candidate for office, turning as he turns, twisting as he twists, wriggling as he wriggles, and fizzling as he fizzles. The conservatives are the proud and independent supporters of sound, salutary, lofty, and well-understood principles.

☞Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge contributes to the current number of the Danville Review what he calls a memoir of political events in this State. We think it was Walpole who said that history is a lie. The saying has been questioned; but, if Dr. Breckinridge's memoir is history, the question is settled.

☞President Lincoln was a strong McClellan man until the General was regarded by the President as his rival for re-election. On the 3d of July, 1862, President Lincoln wrote to General McClellan after the seven days' battle before Richmond: "I am satisfied that yourself, officers, and men have done the best you could. All accounts say better fighting never was done. Ten thousand thanks for it." And again, July 5, 1862: "A thousand thanks for the relief your two despatches of 12 and 1 P. M., yesterday, gave me. Be assured the heroism and skill of yourself, officers, and men is, and forever will be, appreciated."

The President was satisfied that General McClellan had done the best he could, after having had his army reduced, his base changed, and reinforcements refused, so that he was compelled to hew his way from the Pamunky, where he was ordered by the President, to the James river, to peril the line of his entire army and stores. If anybody is so blindly partisan as to believe that the President was not responsible for the failure of McClellan's Peninsular expedition, let him remember that Henry J. Raymond, who was with the Army of the Potomac in the spring and summer of 1862, wrote to his paper, the New York Times, as follows:

There are some who think that Gen. McClellan, on first arriving here, might have carried Yorktown by a sudden dash, and saved the labor, cost, and delay of a regular siege. IF HE HAD BEEN ALLOWED TO CARRY OUT HIS ORIGINAL PLAN HE WOULD HAVE TURNED YORKTOWN AND BEEN IN RICHMOND NOW. BUT WHEN HE WAS SUDDENLY DEPRIVED OF THE VERY MEN HE HAD RELIED ON TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, HE HAD NO CHOICE BUT TO CHANGE HIS PLAN. HE THEN WAS COMPELLED TO TAKE YORKTOWN BY A DIRECT ADVANCE, AND THAT ADVANCE WAS A WORK OF THE UTMOST DIFFICULTY.

Mr. Raymond, it will be remembered, is chairman of the Abolition National Committee, and has written more detraction and falsehood concerning McClellan's military abilities than any other man, and yet the opinion above-quoted is his testimony, founded on facts as they occurred under his own observation, and deliberately written after, as he asserted, he had "spent two days in exploring the entire front of our position."

☞Simon Cameron, who was compelled to leave Lincoln's Cabinet because shoddyites and peculating contractors were ruining the government under his administration of the War Department, calls Gen. McClellan "the great failure of the war." On the 9th of May, 1862, four months after Cameron had been kicked out of office, and after McClellan had taken Yorktown and Williamsburg and occupied West Point, on the Pamunky river, Owen Lovejoy, since deceased, but the most ultra radical of all the abolitionists of the last Congress, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God that the House of Representatives, from time to time, hears of the triumphs of the Union army in the great struggle for the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That we receive, with proud satisfaction, intelligence of the recent victories achieved by the armies of the Potomac, associated from their localities with those of the Revolution, and that the sincere thanks of this House are hereby tendered to Major-General George B. McClellan for the display of those high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life.

This last resolution declares that McClellan's high military qualities secured important results with but little sacrifice of human life, while Cameron with his radical clique secured the defeat at Bull Run by pressing a battle with great sacrifice of life, but with immense profits for his shoddy friends.

☞In September, 1859, Mr. Lincoln made a speech at Cincinnati, wherein he annunciated the following sentiments, which were conservative then, but would be treasonable now were we to print them as original:

I say that we must not interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, because the constitution forbids it, and the general welfare does not require us to do so; we must not withhold an efficient slave law, because the constitution requires us, as I understand it, not to withhold such a law; but we must prevent the outspreading of the institution, because neither the constitution nor the general welfare requires us to extend it; we must prevent the revival of the African slave trade, and the enacting by Congress of a Territorial slave code. We must prevent each of these things being done by either Congress or Courts.

The people of these United States are the rightful masters of both Congress and Courts, not to overthrow the constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the constitution.

Since the lapse of the five years between the delivery of these sentiments and the present time, a new power, independent of Congress and the Courts, has arisen—the military power, which seeks to pervert the constitution, but the Union Democracy are the people of the United States, and the rightful masters over Congress, the Courts, and the military power.

☞The New York Post says General McClellan "never had an original idea or an independent volition," and yet, at the same time, it charges that he originated most of the unpopular course of policy adopted by President Lincoln, such as the draft, the arbitrary arrest of the secession-sympathizing Legislators of Maryland, and accuses him of being so self-willed that the President was compelled to remove him from command. The Post contradicts itself, so that there must be a falsehood hid somewhere.

☞An abolition Editor thinks we are on our last legs. No, these are our first. If we ever have occasion to get a wooden pair, they will probably be our last.

ONE OF LINCOLN'S FAVORITE MONSTERS.—Brigadier-General Eleazer A. Paine is one of Lincoln's proper men. When a certain Colonel was tried by a court-martial, of which General Garfield was President, cashiered, and dishonorably dismissed the service, Abraham Lincoln made the disgraced Colonel a Brigadier. So soon as the election shall be over, Paine may expect to be promoted. It was well understood while Paine was enacting all manner of enormities in Tennessee, that it was his boast that he made his reports direct to the President, and relied upon Lincoln to protect him from interference. Paine, though now under the gravest charges of murder, robbery, and outrage goes boldly at large where he will. The following incident in the bloody career of Paine in Tennessee, given by a correspondent of the Nashville Dispatch, is one in a hundred:

Mrs. Vance had been killed the night before in an attack upon her husband, Jos. Vance, a worthy man. The perpetrators of this foul deed were unknown, and are to this day. Young Dalton stayed at his father's house on the night on which Mrs. Vance was murdered, and slept in the same bed with Captain Martin, who, a few weeks previous, had been a pilot for Gen. Paine on a trip to Jackson county.

Captain Martin was a man in whom General Paine had the utmost confidence, as the writer is informed. If Dalton could have had a trial, Martin would have testified to the fact that young Dalton slept with him that night, thus establishing his innocence of any participation in the death of Mrs. Vance. General Paine arrived at Hartsville, on Sunday evening, the day after the killing of Mrs. Vance. He ordered his orderly-sergeant to accompany Mr. G. D. Read, the brother-in-law of Dalton, to the house of Dalton's father and request young Dalton to meet him near Mr. Vance's house. The message was delivered to young Dalton and he promptly obeyed, accompanied by his father, and met Gen. Paine at the head of his command. So soon as Gen. Paine saw him, he ordered a file of soldiers to take and shoot him. Young Dalton was taken by surprise at this announcement, and asked for the charge against him, but none was given. Gen. Paine raved and swore that he should die.

The father, an aged man of more than sixty winters, with tears and lamentations indescribable, besought them not to kill his son, to spare his life and give him a trial; that he knew he was an innocent boy. General Paine replied: "You ——, if you say another word, I'll have you shot here with your son." The father is as respectable a citizen as lives in the county, and was for many years an acting justice of the peace. Nothing availed; the young man was led off from the presence of General Paine and his father a short distance. The old man was engaged in earnest entreaty with General Paine when the first gun was heard. The shot took effect in his leg, and the young man screamed, which was distinctly heard by his father. The second shot took effect in the breast, and the third in the head, when the screaming ceased in death. Nothing could be heard but the involuntary lamentations of the father, he himself, perhaps, unconscious of such lamentations, for his life had already been threatened for them.

General Paine, during the bloody process, was raving and cursing that aged and lacerated parent. It does seem that any man with a heart less hard than adamant would have been moved; but not so that of Brigadier-General A. E. Paine, of Illinois. O, my God! who can adequately describe such a scene! What pen can portray this awful tragedy, witnessed by that aged and broken-hearted man, and then, kneeling beside the mangled corpse of a child just a moment before in full vigor and health, to hear the groans and the sobs, to see the wretched countenance of the venerable sire over the favorite child, a corpse under such circumstances. Mine cannot, and shall cease to attempt it.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

It is estimated that upward of 15,000 soldiers have gone home from here to vote.

Senor Romero, Mexican Minister, gave a large dinner party to-day in honor of General Doblado. Prominent members of the Cabinet were present.

Beyond seeing Colonel North, the New York State Agent in prison on the charge of election frauds, Governor Seymour's Commissioners have not succeeded in obtaining what they were sent for.

The military authorities have released the soldiers' ballots, but will to-morrow proceed with the trial of the alleged offenders by court-martial.

The body of rebel General Ramseur, killed in the valley was sent to Richmond to-day via City Point, in charge of two Confederate officers, specially paroled for that purpose.

Quite a number of furloughed officers and men came up from the army to-day to vote. News from the valley, as late as this morning, says that information had been brought in that General Duffie, who was captured by guerillas near Martinsburg, was still a prisoner in Mosby's hands and unharmed. The report of his being murdered is, therefore, untrue.

All but two of the thirty clerks arrested in the large house of Hamilton, Easter, & Co., of Baltimore, on a charge of supplying the enemy with goods, have been released, and their establishments reopened. Several of the parties arrested here have also been released.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The Hampton Roads correspondent of the Herald gives the following account of the destruction of Albemarle: Along the dock where the Albemarle was tied was a large number of our soldiers. The force, after a surprise in front of their lines, blazed a row of camp fires, lighting up the rebel vessel and the river. By the aid of these fires, Lieutenant Cushing discovered the pier of floating timbers which surrounded the ram on the accessible sides to guard against the approach of the ram or torpedoes, and by the aid of the same light he plainly saw the large body of soldiers thronging to the wharf and blazing away at his boat.

To quiet these fellows he brought the bow of his boat around a little and discharged a heavy stand of canister into them from his 12-pounder howitzer, mounted at the bow, and sent them flying. Making a complete circle, under a scorching musketry fire at less than thirty yards, he came round bow on at full steam and struck the floating guard of timbers pressing them in towards the hull of the ram.

His boat soon lost headway and came to a standstill, refusing to back off or move ahead.

The moment for decisive action had now arrived. The enemy fired muskets and pistols almost in his face from the ports of the ram, and from the hundreds of small arms on shore.

Several of his men were wounded, and Paymaster Swann had fallen severely wounded. The officers and crew of the Albemarle cried out, "Now we've got him; surrender, or we will blow you to pieces."

The case looked desperate, but Lieutenant Cushing was cool and determined. He fired the fusee of the lanyard to the torpedo and the line of the spar, and crowding the spar until he brought the torpedo under the overhand of the Albemarle.

He detached it by an effort, then pulled the lanyard of the torpedo, exploding it fairly under the vessel on her port side, just below the port-hole of the 200-pounder Crooks rifled gun, which at that moment was discharged at the boat. An immense volume of water was thrown out by the explosion of the torpedo, almost drowning all on the boat, and to add to the peril of the moment, the heavy shell from the enemy's gun had gone crashing through the bottom of the boat, knocking the splinters about in a terrible style.

She at once began to sink in the most rapid manner, and Lieut. Cushing ordered all hands to save themselves as best they could.

He divested himself of his coat and shoes and plunged into the river, followed by those of his men who were able to do so.

All struck for the middle of the river under a fire of musketry, the balls striking all about them; and in two instances, it is feared, so badly wounding the swimmers that they sunk before the boats from the shore could reach them.

Lieutenant Cushing heard the rebels take to boats, and pushed after the survivors, demanding their surrender. Many gave up, but two of his seamen were drowned near by him, whether owing to wounds received or exhaustion, he could not state.

Paymaster Swann was wounded, and is a prisoner. But how many others fell into the rebel hands is not ascertained.

Lieut. Cushing swam down over half a mile until exhausted, but reached shore about daylight and crawled through a swamp until he reached a position within speaking distance of the enemy's fort.

While lying there the rebel officers walked by, and from their conversation learned that the ram was destroyed.

After a while, deeming his situation unsafe, he managed to push himself along on his back about sixty yards and got a better position. Before midnight he secured the services of a negro to go back and look after the Albemarle.

The negro returned and reported her sunk. Lieut. Cushing then struck through the swamps in his stocking feet, over briars, and reached a point six miles below the town, where he took a boat, and, with a paddle, put off for the squadron, twelve miles distant, reaching it in safety.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The Herald's Washington special says the sentence of Ferry and Donahue is not yet approved by the President.

The Richmond Examiner of the 31st ult. says Gen. Duffie reached Richmond on the 30th, and was committed to Libby Prison.

The Sentinel of the 31st ult. says Lomax has whipped Sheridan's cavalry in two engagements and captured three pieces of artillery.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 3.

A flag of truce boat left this morning for Aikens' Landing, for the purpose of completing arrangements for the exchange of prisoners of war, via Savannah, Ga.

About 800 soldiers who were wounded in the fight of Thursday arrived at the Hampton and Portsmouth hospitals among them are Lieut. W. Singletary, 19th Wisconsin, and Capt. P. H. Davis, of Gen. Foster's staff.

The following are the names of those who died in the hospitals or were brought there dead since the last report: Capt. Thos. Ward, 6th Ohio; Wm. L. Haskett, 62d Ohio; Daniel Snyder, 6th Ohio.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.

An application was made yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus for 13 of the St. Albans raiders.

The application was decided as illegal, as the case was not out of the hands of the magistrates and no final commitment had yet been made. The public examination of witnesses begins to-day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The Times's Washington special says: Terry, convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison for life, and who on his trial made a partial confession, is now disposed to be more communicative.

He says that he had been for some time before his arrest sick of the whole business and was only waiting to receive replies to letters addressed by him to Peter Cagger and other prominent Democratic politicians in New York, which would prove their complicity beyond a peradventure, when he intended to voluntarily make complete exposure of the whole thing; and if the arrest of himself and confederates had been postponed another week, he would have been able to fix the guilt of the transaction, from its inception, where it properly belonged.

This morning Captain J. F. Gaines, of the 17th U. S. infantry, arrived here from the front, having in charge Lieut. Murphy, of the 7th New York artillery, who is implicated in the election frauds by signing blanks. Murphy was arrested by order of the Secretary of War, and has been committed to the Old Capital to await an investigation.

The World's special says the New York Commissioners left Albany to-day, having failed to accomplish the object of their mission. Their report together with all the correspondence held with the government, will be delivered to Gov. Seymour on their arrival.

Late rebel papers give the particulars of Hood's movements from Gadsden, Ala., towards Hunter's Landing on the Tennessee river.

The most astounding results are predicted, but, says the correspondent of the Savannah Republican, it is to be regretted that Hood's army is so badly provided with blankets and shoes; in this extraordinary movement whole regiments are barefoot, and blankets with any are the exception rather than the rule.

The garrison at Atlanta gives 6,000 effective men. The Richmond Sentinel strongly advocates placing slaves in the rebel army. General Lee in his official report says the rebels surprised our pickets in front of Petersburg last Sunday night, and claims our line to have been swept for a half mile, and 230 men captured.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

A note from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says that the situation is unchanged. The men are building log houses. A severe storm prevailed.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.

Major-general Marmaduke, Brigadier-General Cabell, and four rebel Colonels, captured by General Pleasanton at the battle of Osage, left here yesterday for Johnson's Island.

Six to eight inches of snow fell here yesterday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

A vessel has arrived her with the officers and crews of a number of vessels captured on our coast by a new pirate—the Chickamanga—commanded by Lieut. Williamson, which left Wilmington October 27th, with 20 other steamers. She is painted pea-green, has 2 smoke-stacks, and carrries 3 guns and 150 men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

The trial of Col. North, Levichen, and Morris, was resumed this morning before the United States Commission, of which Gen. Doubleday is President. Mr. Gillett, for the defence, replied, still pleading to the jurisdiction of the court, to the argument of Judge Advocate Foster. He held that the Dorr case in Rhode Island, and the Vallandigham case, both of which were referred to yesterday by the Judge Advocate, were by no means similar to the present one. There was no resemblance between the case of Vallandigham and that of Col. North and those charged with him. Mr. Gillett then proceeded to combat the provisions of the Constitution, which was one of peace, and said they were necessarily suspended. The extent of the suspension had nothing to do with the question before the court.

The learned Judge Advocate told the Court that it was for the Government to protect soldiers against fraud and in all their rights. It was right for the Government to protect soldiers in relation to all their rights. To vote is a right springing out of a local law of a State. It is a right of a man as a citizen, not a soldier. Government may properly have laws preventing the sale of liquor to soldiers, and preventing

any one from inducing them to sell their clothes and arms, but it has no authority in war or peace to attempt a suspension or control over civil rights. Therefore, when the State of New York, as a commonwealth, passed laws in relation to certain rights, it does not give the general government control over such rights.

In this case a crime has been committed. It is against the civil right of soldiers, and against the laws of New York, and a remedy is to be found under the laws of that State. A number of authorities were read to show that the United States had no common law in relation to criminal matters which could be resorted to in this and similar cases. That the New York tribunal had no power to try causes arising under the statute laws of the States, and that no court had jurisdiction except such as given it by the power creating the court.

Mr. Gillett also quoted the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, and argued from it that Congress itself directed what should be done with prisoners of state as distinguished from prisoners of war. How are the accused prisoners of a military character? They were not in the service. Did the fact of their arrest and imprisonment make them subject to military authority? It is clear that the accused are either state or political prisoners; if they are political prisoners, then this tribunal has no jurisdiction over them; besides state and political prisoners, there are purely military prisoners, and it is over such only that the Military Commission have jurisdiction.

The case of Vallandigham, which had been referred, differed from this case in that Mr. V. violated a known law which had been published, and the consequences of the violation of which were well known to him, but Colonel North and those charged with him knew of no law that could arraign them before a military tribunal. If there was such a law, it was *ex post facto*, and consequently unconstitutional.

Colonel Foster, in reply, again referred to the Vallandigham case, and said the United States Circuit Court of Ohio refused to grant an application for habeas corpus for two reasons: 1st, That they had no power to review the decisions of a military court; and, 2d, That such military court had not exceeded its jurisdiction.

Col. Foster argued that, under the constitution, many of its provisions had to yield to the safety of the whole people. Even in time of peace private property may be seized for the public good; and shall it be said that greater power is not conferred in time of war? It is apparent that Congress has unlimited powers in declaring and carrying on war, and the President has the power to indicate the mode whereby war shall be carried on. In times of war, when the peace powers of the constitution conflict with its war powers, the former must give way to the latter. The President may, with perfect legality, use extraordinary powers, and such as may seem to be best in conducting war; and he must, in accordance with his oath of office, do all in his power to bring war to a successful close. In this way the laws of peace must necessarily be made to give way, and what is known as martial law is substituted. Col. Foster also again referred to the Dorr case in Rhode Island, and argued from it that the war powers of the President are unlimited, and that in time of actual war the President may use extraordinary measures.

Col. Foster continued, by arguing that war power was strictly constitutional, and quoted from various authorities in support of his argument; he said if the arguments of counsel for the defendants were correct, then if Lee or Longstreet were captured they could not be tried except by regular indictment by the grand jury and trial before petit jurors. In the Mexican war, Scott established military tribunals, and made statutes so as to prevail there. Could it be said that this action was illegal? and yet it would be impossible to point out a clause of the Constitution giving Gen. Scott such power. The President, in January last, ordered a military commission to be convened for the trial of such cases as should come before it. This case of Sam North and others was sent to this commission by the Appellate Court, and consequently this commission has no authority to say they have no jurisdiction in this case. The argument was continued at length.

The court then took a recess till 3 P. M.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.

Horace Heffren, Deputy Grand Commander of the Order of Sons of Liberty in Indiana, who for some weeks has been on trial here for participation in a treasonable conspiracy, to-day turned State's evidence, and made a startling revelation of schemes of the order. He said nobody but Democrats had ever been admitted into the order or would be if they applied, and confirmed previous evidence of a military organization in the order and of the appointment of a Major-General to command it. Dr Bowles, one of the accused, was Commander-in-Chief, with a staff, of which Dr. James Wilson, recently arrested, was Adjutant-General. He said that a committee of thirteen was appointed to prepare for an insurrection, and that this insurrection was intended to release the rebel prisoners in the northwest, arm them from the Government arsenals, overturn the State government, kill Gov. Morton or hold him as hostage for captured insurrectionists, and then form the northwest into a separate Confederacy or attach it to the rebel Confederacy. He said he was told by Adjutant-General Wilson that $[illegible],000 had been sent by rebel agents in Canada into the Northwest to purchase arms for the order; that $200,000 had been left in Indiana in the hands of Dodd and John C. Walker, State agents. Wilson showed Heffren $1,000 he had received from Bowles to buy arms in Washington county. Heffren further swore that a committee of thirteen had appointed ten men to kill Gov. Morton. A few days since the Governor received a letter, signed by one of the men, declaring that the writer and his associates were sworn to kill him, and would do it. Heffren's revelations astounded the court, though prepared by previous evidence for a part of it. If Gov. Morton was killed, Dr. Athon, Secretary of State, and a member of the order was to take his place, as provided by law in case of the death or disability of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The Post says: The Mercantile Bank is not at all crippled by the defalcation of the teller. It has a surplus of $472,000.

The bark Albion Lincoln put into this port this morning with the Captain and crew of the ship Shooting Star, from New York for Panama, and the barks Mark L. Potter, from Bangor for Metteville, and Anna Hall, from Cardenas for New York, all of which were burned by the pirate Chickamauga. The Mark L. Potter was burned Oct. 30th, and the Shooting Star and Anna Hall on the 31st ult. The bark Albion Lincoln was captured by the pirate Chickamauga and bonded for $18,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

In the case of Col. North, the court to-day decided that it had jurisdiction. The Judge Advocate then moved a judgment, if guilty, which was denied. The defendant's counsel then moved to try the prisoners separately. The motion was denied. The court then took a recess till 3 P. M.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The Commercial's Washington special says: The reports of plots to destroy Northern cities can be traced to no definite or reliable source. Troops, it is reported, have instructions to inflict summary punishment. Some say if pursuit is made into Canada, that it will be overlooked by the authorities.

The fleet of Captain Pennock, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, reports that base frauds have been perpetrated in ballots of sailors by election agents.

The Herald's correspondent says: Captain Wooley assumed command of the Albemarle only a week ago, relieving Captain Cook, who commanded her in action of May last. He mustered his officers and men and assured them that in three weeks he would again attack the enemy, and sink and scatter his fleet, would retake Newbern and drive the Yankees from North Carolina. It is not improbable he might have effected much damage, as he was nearly ready for his raid. The Albemarle was an iron-clad vessel, and similar in general features to the Merrimac and Tennessee, but much stronger. It is said the iron was twelve inches thick, backed by several feet of solid timber. She was armed with two 200-pounder Brooke rifles, and was perfectly shot-proof; her weak point proved to be below.

She could have been captured only by ramming. For that purpose much heavier vessels were needed than any that could be got into the Sound. The torpedo was the only means of destroying her.

Lieutenant Cushing is the officer who made the expedition with eight men to headquarters of General Hebert at Smithville, last March, carrying off Hebert's Adjutant-General from under the guns of the garrison. Hebert was absent at Wilmington at the time. In June, with sixteen men, he ascended Cape Fear river within eight miles of Wilmington, capturing a rebel courier with important despatches.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 3, 5 P. M.

A large number of armed men are on the island, above and below, and many strangers in town all day; a raid on this place is rumored. Business is suspended, everybody arming, and an armed tug has been sent to reconnoitre. Three men were arrested for firing on the streets. Men and arms have been sent for.

OGDENSBURG, Nov. 3—8 P. M.

A propeller, which arrived to-day, reported that an organized rebel force was occupying Wells and Maple Leaf Islands, eighteen miles above; also reported that armed men were on the islands below. A number of strangers were in town during the day, the majority of whom disappeared at dusk, in the direction of the Islands. Five men, who were arrested, refused to give an account of themselves; they were armed with revolvers.

A tug-boat passed down to-day, hugging around the shore, having about forty men on board. A force was sent to reconnoitre in the direction of the Islands. Citizens are forming themselves into military companies, and are stationing themselves at the railway depot, &c. Flour, grain, &c., are being sent away. Extensive preparations for defence are being made.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The ocean steamers that sailed to-day were the Matanzas, for Havana; Champer, for New Orleans; and the North Star, for Aspinwall. Unusual caution is used to prevent disguised rebels from going on board. No one of a suspicious nature is allowed to pass the gang-plank.

The Mayor issued a proclamation, advising citizens not to gather in crowds on the streets or in the vicinity of the polls on election day.

A memorial, relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, has been prepared by order of the corporation.

G. W. Fabins, formerly Consulate at Aspinwall, has received the first shipment of a large number of camels, designed for the establishment of a caravan from the Missouri river to New Mexico and the gold regions.

The yellow fever at Newbern is reported rapidly subsiding.

There is nothing new from the Army of the Potomac. There are general rumors afloat, not traceable to any reliable source.

Major-General Butler arrived in the city this forenoon on business connected with his brother's estate.

The steamer Monterey, from New Orleans, 29th, has arrived.

A letter from Gen. Ullman's department, at Morganzia, of the 21st, states that the rebel agent of exchange had communicated with Gen. Lawler, stating that a large number of prisoners, intended for exchange, were on board steamers, which, on account of low water, were ashore. He proposes landing and marching them down to be exchanged for the same number of rebels to be sent up from New Orleans. The exchange will be effected at the mouth of Red river. The rebel officer also informed Gen. Lawler that a Captain Lee, of Quantrell's guerillas, with 100 desperadoes, dressed in Union uniforms, were just beyond Atchafalaya river, and the rebel Gen. Smith had sent word to his Colonel commanding that district not to recognize them nor permit them to cross. If they succeeded in finally crossing, the Union forces were not to consider them as Confederate soldiers. Gen. Ullman will probably finish them the first opportunity.

All was quiet at Forts Gaines and Morgan.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.

Generals Rosecrans and A. J. Smith arrived last night. Smith's infantry is moving eastward, one column on the north side and one on the south side of the Missouri river, with instructions to clear the country of guerillas.

Advices from the upper Missouri say that Gen. Sully and his command are at Sioux City. Sully left his Adjutant, Captain Pace, at Fort Sully to negotiate a treaty with the Sioux Indians, several chiefs being there for that purpose.

A private despatch from Springfield, Missouri, says our troops whipped Price again at Newton. Date not given. We now hold the town. The rebels retreated into Arkansas. Gen. Rawlins, Grant's chief of staff, arrived here last night.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The daily Chronicle of to-day reports a rumor that Rosecrans will take command of the Army of the Potomac in place of Meade.

Banks, the same paper declares, will succeed to the command of the Department of Missouri.

The trial of Col. North has been postponed till November 14.

The steamer City of Cork sailed late last evening. She carried out $500,000 in specie.

The steamer Costa Rica, from Aspinwall on the 24th ult., with $409,000 in treasure, arrived this evening.

Valparaiso dates of October 2d and Callao of the 3d are received.

A Peruvian exploring steamer had reached Wagro on Amazon river, proving the river navigable for 285 miles from Lima.

Gen. Flores, Commander of the Ecuadorian army, died at Guayaquil Oct. 1st.

All quiet at Panama.

PORTLAND, Nov. 4.

Captain Sherwood, of the steamer Potomac, reports that at 12 o'clock last night, forty miles off Cape Cod, he saw a suspicious steamer five miles distant, standing toward the Potomac, and came within hailing distance, and blew a whistle, which was answered by the Potomac. She then made a cruize around the Potomac, evidently became frightened, and steered to the northwest under full speed.

OGDENSBURG, Nov. 4.

The examination of the parties arrested last night took place to-day. They gave no satisfactory account of themselves, and were recommitted. The town was full of rumors. The patrol are organized to guard the town. Military are expected to-night or to-morrow. The raiders are likely to meet with a warm reception.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.

The city is crowded with soldiers and civilians, seeking transportation North. The Northern Central Railroad last night and this morning was unable to accommodate the crowd, and some three hundred were left.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

General Dix has issued an order instructing the Provost Marshals in the Department of the East to use all necessary precautions to prevent persons who have been in the rebel service from voting, and also deserters from the Northern armies, at the ensuing election. At the same time he informs them that no military force must be stationed at or in the vicinity of the polls, unless the civil authorities be unable to preserve order, and should call on the military force for assistance.

It is to be regretted that a rumor is rapidly gaining credence that Butler is to supersede Dix. An intimation to that effect comes from Washington.

The Richmond Enquirer says: A messenger from Shreveport brings news from the Trans Mississippi Department of importance and of an encouraging nature, but does not give particulars.

The Examiner has a long article favoring the employment of negro soldiers, carefully discussed, and the arguments of opponents are answered.

A Wilmington letter to the Dispatch says: The defences at the mouth of the river are strong and fully manned. The land forces under Gen. Bragg at Wilmington will remain till the fight is over.

SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.—On Sunday, at 12 o'clock, five Federal prisoners, under sentence of court-martial found guilty of desertion, will be shot to death on the commons of Louisville. The beautiful stretch of ground just beyond the Nashville depot has been chosen for the place of execution.

Before a general court-martial, convened at Lexington, Ky., on the 28th of June, 1864, of which Colonel T. Shackelford, 6th Kentucky, was President, was arraigned and tried private Vance Mason, company C, 37th Kentucky volunteer infantry. He was found guilty of desertion, and sentenced by the court "to be shot to death with musketry, at such time and place as the commanding General may direct." Major-General Schofield, commanding the Department of the Ohio, has approved the finding and the sentence, and ordered the execution to take place at Louisville, Ky., on the 6th day of November, 1864. Before the same court, and on the same charge, was arraigned and tried private Caleb Ingram, company C 1st Kentucky volunteer light artillery. His finding and sentence is the same.

Before a general court-martial convened at Louisville, Ky., April 4, 1864, of which Lieut.-Colonel E. Burns, 16th Kentucky volunteer infantry, was President, were separately arraigned and tried private Samuel Laird, company E, 2d Ohio volunteer heavy artillery, and corporal J. W. Parker, company K, 20th Kentucky volunteer infantry. They were found guilty of desertion, and are sentenced to be shot on the 6th of November, 1864. Before the general court-martial convened at Louisville on the 24th of February, 1864, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Vaughan, 17th Kentucky volunteer infantry, was President, private Thomas Caine, company L, 5th regiment Kentucky volunteer cavalry, was tried and found guilty of desertion. His finding and sentence "to be shot to death," &c., also has been approved by General Schofield. The five doomed men are now confined in the Military Prison in this city. Their execution to-morrow will be attended by all the solemnity and pomp of war. The sad spectacle and imposing pageant will take place on the broad commons, and all who have any desire to witness the scene of blood, can go and gratify their curiosity.

☞ Among the men who have gone South under the moving power of the late draft, was a Baptist minister of Hardin county—Mr. Williams. He was drafted into the Union army. His congregation offered to purchase a substitute for him, but he refused the offer, saying he would not have any one to fight for a cause for which he was unwilling to battle himself. He preached a farewell sermon to his congregation, and raised a company of Mr. Lincoln's conscripts. They armed, equipped, and mounted themselves, and passed through Daviess county, on their way South.

KENTUCKIANS IN THE ST. ALBANS RAID.—The Cincinnati Commercial learns that three of the men held in custody for participating in the St. Albans raid, by name Jordan Scott, R. F. Young, and Lewis, are refugees from the draft in Kentucky. They deserted over a year ago from the rebel army, and came home, where they remained until scared off by the conscription. Scott lived in Jessamine county, Young and Davis in Nicholasville, and belong to wealthy families.

REBEL DESERTERS.—During the month of October, two hundred and twenty deserters from the rebel army were received at the Military Prison in this city, paroled by Capt. Jones, and sent north of the Ohio river to remain during the war. Nearly all of them are residents of the State of Indiana. How long will they have to remain there before they can vote and pay taxes?

☞ Forney's Press likens the Conservative party to "a mad bull." Then we guess the abolition party is a big fish that our bull will catch on his *hook*.

☞ The abolitionists talk of nothing but "copperheads." They seem to see snakes almost everywhere. Wonder if they don't see them "in their boots."

☞ The Administration gives the rebels no motive for yielding. And how can it expect them to move without a motive power?

☞ We experienced military reverses some time ago, but lately we have had our Phil. of victories.

☞ The Boston Campaign asks why we "wish to displace Mr. Lincoln." Because he is out of place.

☞ The Editor of the Buffalo Commercial says that he endorses the Andy Johnson oath with all his heart. Such a reptile should crawl upon his belly.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1864.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

STATE AT LARGE,
FRANK WOLFORD, of Casey.
THORNTON F. MARSHALL, of Bracken.
FIRST DISTRICT,
T. A. DUKE, of McCracken.
SECOND DISTRICT,
B. C. RITTER, of Christian.
THIRD DISTRICT,
T. C. WINFREY, of Cumberland.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. P. BARBOUR, of Washington.
FIFTH DISTRICT,
W. F. BULLOCK, of Jefferson.
SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. H. WARD, of Harrison.
SEVENTH DISTRICT,
GEO. S. SHANKLIN, of Jessamine.
EIGHTH DISTRICT,
W. A. HOSKINS, of Garrard.
NINTH DISTRICT,
HARRISON TAYLOR, of Mason.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, October 17, 1864.

To the Officers of Election and Citizens of Kentucky:

On Tuesday, the 8th day of November next, the legal voters of Kentucky will have the right to select, in accordance with the rules and regulations of law, Electors to cast the vote of the State for President and Vice-President of the United States. Every legal voter should cast his vote according to his own free and unconstrained choice, with an honest and patriotic judgment, and without fear or hindrance.

The apprehensions of many have been startled to fear that the military authorities will interfere and attempt to control the election. These fears have been awakened by the declaration of martial law over Kentucky just preceding the August elections, and by the incidents connected therewith, and by the continuance of martial law, without any occasion or reasonable pretence therefor.

The practical common sense of the loyal and law-abiding people of Kentucky can see no reason for being singled out for military rule, at a time when the civil authorities are fully established, and competent to the emergencies of government.

As martial law operates only upon those within the lines of military operations, and not upon adverse forces, and is only warranted where active hostilities exist, it is no satisfactory answer to those fears to say rebel raids and guerilla depredations make martial law necessary.

Rebels and guerillas must be met with *martial forces*, not with *martial law*. No guerilla was ever started from the bush, or rebel soldier frightened from his purpose, or law-breaker intimidated into obedience of law, by a declaration of martial law. Martial law in Kentucky must expend its force upon the loyal citizen, as it cannot be brought to bear upon the rebels or guerillas. Nor is martial law required to empower our soldiers to give battle to rebels, or to hunt down guerillas.

From this common sense view, which is apparent to the intuition of all, martial law declared over Kentucky assumes to many the aspect of menace; and, therefore, they appeal to me, from all directions, to know "if we are to have a free election." The constitution declares that "all elections shall be free and equal." If the officers of election will do their duty, and the citizens will manfully support them in the discharge of duty, we will have "a free election."

The officers of election are civil officers—derive their powers from, and have all their duties prescribed by, civil authority. They can only look to the rules prescribed by law as their exclusive and only rule of duty. They cannot regard or obey any order, in relation to elections, from any military source whatever, without violating their oath. An order from any military source, directed to the officers of election, and assuming to direct their duties, or to control or restrict the right of suffrage, is not only an outrage upon civil liberty, but an insult to the honor of the officers of election, and should be so resented.

The military authorities have nothing to do with elections; and have no authority or right, as *officers* or *soldiers*, to interfere therewith. At elections all are *citizens—none are soldiers*. CITIZENSHIP *is the highest status of the man*. The soldier is but a citizen employed in the military service—not in the civil. The duty of the soldier is to *support*—not to *overthrow* or *control* the *civil* authority. He is to *re-establish* the *civil* authority where it has been overborne by *revolt*—not to overrule or usurp civil authority.

If, therefore, any military officer shall show himself so regardless of duty as to assume to direct or control the officers of election, you should treat such orders with indignant contempt, and scorn obedience which implies perjury and cowardice in you.

If military force is brought to menace the officers of election or voters, your duty is clearly marked out by law. The law is as binding upon the soldier as upon any other citizen. He has no more right to violate it, and is as amenable to its penalties. As no officer of any rank, from the President down, has any right or authority to interfere with elections, no order to do so can legalize the act. If there be sufficient power in the citizens present at any place where such interference may be attempted to arrest the offenders, and hold them over to answer to the violated laws, it will be the duty of the Sheriff to make the arrest in such case. He has authority to require the aid of every citizen, and it should be readily and promptly given, in defence of a common right—of a blood-bought franchise. If the force employed to interfere with the election be too great, at any place of voting, to be arrested, the officers of election in such case should adjourn, and not proceed with the election. If you are unable to hold a free election, your duty is to hold none at all; but adjourn, and report the offenders to the next grand jury of your county for indictment and punishment. This is the lawful mode of meeting unlawful attempts to disturb the freedom of elections.

The laws regulating elections prescribe all the duties of the officers, and all the qualifications and tests of the voter. Observe those rules, and none other. None other are of authority or binding.

The only difference made in the rules governing this election and other elections, is in the privilege given to the Kentucky soldier at this election, whether in the State or Federal service, of voting, if he be a legal voter of the State, at any precinct he may be at in the State, and, if out of the State, of voting at his camp. Poll-books and instructions have been prepared and sent to all the regiments outside of the State.

The portion of the act approved February 22, 1864, which relates to the soldiers voting in the State is in the following words, viz:

"That all qualified voters of the State, who shall be in the military service of the United States or of this State, either within this State or without the same, on the day of the next Presidential election, shall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage at the election to be held, pursuant to law, on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November next, for the election of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, at any voting precinct in this State, whether resident therein or not."

The act "approved March 11, 1862," amending the law of expatriation, embodied in my proclamation to the officers, &c., of election, of July 22, 1864, should be strictly and faithfully enforced according to its own provisions.

To protect the elective franchise, and preserve a free election, the officers must look to the laws regulating elections, adopt the rules, and apply the tests, therein prescribed, and permit none others to be imposed.

There being no power or authority in the Federal or State governments to authorize military interference with elections, it follows, as a consequence, that any such interference, under any pretence whatever, must be a wanton violation of the law, and places the perpetrators in rebellious contumacy to the government. To support and vindicate the laws, and maintain and defend the rights sacred to free government, is the duty of every good citizen. Should your fears of unlawful interference of military forces be realized in any county, or at any precinct, pursue the legal modes of meeting it—but do not blame your *government* for lawless acts of our soldiery. Let the blame rest on those who have power but who fail to control and prevent it.

The constitution and laws, the genius and spirit of our free government, alike oppose and condemn such acts. Because the law of our government condemns and punishes unlawful interference with the freedom of elections, we should the more firmly stand by and maintain it. Our laws do not condemn robbery more than they condemn an unlawful interference with elections.

No one would think of turning against the government because he had been assailed and plundered by the robber. Upon the contrary, he would resist the robber to the utmost of his power—overcome him, if able, and appeal him to the laws for punishment. The right to have a free election has the highest sanctions of our government; and authority cannot be given to disturb its freedom. The assumption of such power, therefore, by any person, whether in civil or military authority, State or Federal, will be but the assumption of the bandit and robber—that might is right—and should be met by a brave and manly opposition, and a loyal enforcement of the laws of our government.

By observing the rules prescribed by law as your only rule of duty, we will have, what we have a right to have, "a free election."

To the citizens I will add, it is your duty, each and all, to stand together in maintaining and defending this right sacred to free government, whenever and wheresoever and by whomsoever assailed. No matter how widely you may differ in views of policy or choice of candidates, you have a common and undivided interest in maintaining and defending for all and for each the freedom of elections. Divide as you please in your choice of candidates—this is your right—but stand together to the utmost extremity in maintaining and defending this right, common to all, the security of all, and the privilege to each. I trust there may not be any such efforts to interfere with the elections as many apprehend; but I know that the people have the power to have a free election if they have the will, and will stand together in defence of their right. The people of Kentucky are a law-abiding, loyal, and much-enduring people, and will ever be found struggling "to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired," but will not accept a military despotism as a substitute for constitutional government.

To the people—whose right it is to have—is intrusted the defence and protection of the purity and freedom of the election. My faith does not falter nor mind doubt as to the issue. "All elections shall be free and equal" is the mandate of the constitution and the fiat of the people.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

THE ISSUE—WHAT PATRIOT CAN FALTER IN HIS CHOICE?—General McClellan, the conservative candidate for the Presidency, says in his letter of acceptance:

> The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service.
>
> Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea.
>
> The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people.
>
> THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNION IN ALL ITS INTEGRITY IS AND MUST CONTINUE TO BE THE INDISPENSABLE CONDITION IN ANY SETTLEMENT. So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practised by civilized nations and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. THE UNION IS THE ONE CONDITION OF PEACE. WE ASK NO MORE.
>
> Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.
>
> If a frank, earnest, and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. BUT THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED AT ALL HAZARDS.

Such is the position of General McClellan. Such is the platform of his party.

Mr. Lincoln, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, says in his edict addressed to the people at large:

> Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, and the integrity of the whole Union, AND THE ABANDONMENT OF SLAVERY, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war with the United States, will be received and considered by the executive government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

After the publication of this edict, Mr. Lincoln held an interview with Messrs. Young and Gill, members of the Council of the city of Baltimore, and warm adherents of Mr. Lincoln's, which was thus publicly described at the time, with the acquiescence of all the parties concerned:

> The President assured them, in the most solemn manner, that he would never consent to an armistice, or to peace, on any other terms but *the explicit abolition of slavery in all the Southern States;* that he was satisfied that if any other candidate except himself should be elected, that the result of such an election would be an immediate armistice, which would be followed by peace; *that he considered peace, without the abolition of slavery, to be a great deal worse calamity than a separation of the South from the North would be;* THAT, IN PLAIN TERMS, HE PREFERRED SUCH A SEPARATION, TO A PEACE WHICH WOULD LEAVE THE SOUTH IN THE ENJOYMENT OF THAT INSTITUTION, AND THAT THEREFORE HE FELT IT TO BE HIS DUTY TO OPPOSE, BY ALL MEANS IN HIS POWER, THE ELECTION OF ANY OTHER CANDIDATE, AND THAT HE INTENDED TO DO SO.

Such is the position of Mr. Lincoln. Such is the platform of his party.

Now, what will follow, if General McClellan is elected? We will answer according to our sincere and firm conviction. The war will be brought back to its legitimate object, by a formal offer to the Southern people of peace and amnesty upon the simple condition of their return to the Union under the Constitution; and the Southern people, having to choose between this offer and hopeless war for the chimera of separate independence, and being moved especially by the moral guarantee the election itself must afford, will accept the offer. In short, the permanent restoration of peace upon the basis of the Union under the Constitution will follow without further bloodshed. This is our sincere and firm conviction.

But what will follow, if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected? We will answer here also according to our sincere and firm conviction. The war will be prolonged indefinitely, the nation will become bankrupt, and the government of our fathers will be permanently overthrown. Such are the consequences as stated in their mildest and most general form.

Not only is this our sincere and firm conviction, based upon the object of the war as declared by Mr. Lincoln himself, but it is equally the conviction of Mr. Lincoln and his adherents, according to their own admissions. Mr. Lincoln in his most exulting mood does not profess to believe that under his policy the war can end short of four years. Some of his adherents, less exulting or more sagacious, assign twenty years as the duration of the war; others thirty years; and others, with a just prevision, confess that the war must be interminable or terminate ingloriously; while others still, whose fronts are as shameless as their hearts are black, openly avow that they do not want the war to end at all. None of them pretend to believe that the war will end speedily, if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected.

Mr. Lincoln's avowals on this point in his interview with Messrs. Young and Gill are thus given in the account from which we have quoted above:

> He said, further, that he had no doubt now that the South had the power and the means to continue the war for years longer, though he had thought otherwise at one time; but that he was determined to prosecute the war with all the means at his command till the rebels were conquered or exterminated, even if it took four years more. He appeared quite sanguine as to his re-election.

To the like effect is the declaration which Mr. Lincoln made subsequently at the Philadelphia Fair, the declaration being reported in the journals of his own party as follows:

> I only ask for four years more of war to abolish slavery in every one of the Southern States.

Major-General Butler's opinion on the point transpires through the following paragraph in the Newport (N. H.) Argus:

> A TWENTY YEARS' WAR.—Col. George stated in his speech in this town, on Saturday last, that Gen. Butler told his partner, William L. Foster, Esq., while on a recent visit to the Army of the Potomac, that the re-election of Lincoln would be equivalent to a TWENTY YEARS' WAR.

A distinguished correspondent of the New York Times, Mr. Lincoln's metropolitan organ, says:

> I try it every way and cannot cypher out a peace. *So long as the North insists upon subjugating the South—governing it by bullets and ballots—and so long as the South resists this subjugation, the war must go on.* The Russian war in Circassia lasted twenty years. The Spaniards and Moors *were at war eight hundred years.* The Moors were driven out of Spain, and Circassia has been conquered, the remnant of the people who refused to submit to Russia taking refuge with the Turks. In *ten* or *twenty*, or *thirty* years, the Southerners who have not escaped to Canada or Europe may take refuge in Mexico.

The high official of the Republican party whose letter we published on Thursday last says:

> We shall secure the next Congress without a doubt, and with it, I think, the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. You will know what weight to attach to my words when I say that *I am satisfied that he realizes not only that this country cannot remain half free and half slave, but that there can be but one solution of the vexed problem, and that by the total elimination of the white population of the South.* THIS WILL INVOLVE, AT LEAST, A THIRTY YEARS' WAR. NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY WILL BE INEVITABLE, BECAUSE WE CAN SUSTAIN NO FURTHER STRAIN UPON OUR FINANCES. *At least half, if not two-thirds, of our able-bodied men will have to give up their lives ere we reach the end.* All this, I firmly believe, is in store for us, if we pursue the policy which I aver is the one that we ought to pursue.

Thurlow Weed, whose political prescience so far exceeds his political integrity, says:

> Abolition influences in Congress and in the Cabinet have doubled the millions of dollars, and deepened the rivers of blood, spent and shed in a war which, so long as such influences and counsels sway the Government, promises nothing but an INTERMINABLE CONFLICT or an inglorious termination.

And, finally, Senator Lane, the acknowledged master-spirit of the convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln, exclaims in a speech before the shoddyites of New York, who tumultuously applaud the exclamation:

> By G—d, I want to make this war a permanent institution.

In strict harmony with these admissions are the known preparations which Mr. Lincoln is making for a series of new drafts in the near future. A series of new drafts indeed results necessarily from Mr. Lincoln's irreversible policy. On this point we beg to quote the following passage from Governor Seymour's great speech in Philadelphia:

> The men who were drafted this year under the five hundred thousand call have but one year to serve. The three years' men who were taken into the army in 1862 will go out of the service next year. Their terms begin to expire in the spring. *In nine months the army will need the largest additions that have been made at any one time.* As the Administration shrank from calling for more three years' men just before an election, the places to be vacated by the *one year* men must be provided to be filled *in nine months*, and thus it is reasonable to believe that THE LARGEST DRAFT THAT HAS YET BEEN MADE WILL BE ORDERED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 1865. I do not speak unadvisedly, for the Administration has intimated to me that *they expect another draft*. The State of New York had furnished an excess of three years' men, and I asked, that, in making up the quota of New York, one three years' man should be counted as equal to three one year's men. They said they could not do that, as they needed men immediately; but they provided that a three years' man should count as one man on *this draft*, as one man on the NEXT DRAFT, and as one man again on THE THIRD DRAFT, and thus the matter would be equalized. So it appears from this that we are to have at least *two drafts more*. [Voice—"That's refreshing."] Every man knows that we must have this draft. After the war is ended, under the policy of this Administration, we shall be compelled to maintain large armies to hold the people of the South in subjugation to carry out the Emancipation Proclamation and the Confiscation Act.

And the despatches from Washington announce that Mr. Lincoln and his advisers have already determined that before the first of these drafts takes place the substitute clause shall be repealed. During Mr. Lincoln's second term, if the nation and mankind should be cursed with such a term, the drafts would be inexorable, numerous, and ere long sweeping. The dishonor and destruction of the government would be purchased with the lives and possessions of the people.

All this will follow, if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected. On the other hand, Union and peace will follow, without further bloodshed, if General McClellan is elected. No matter what gasconade the rebel leaders may utter now or then, the election of General McClellan, and the offer of the constitution to the Southern people, will deal the finishing stroke to the rebellion. It will collapse without the necessity of another battle. General McClellan will make peace over the heads of the rebel leaders and without regard to them. It is Mr. Lincoln who addresses himself exclusively to the rebel leaders, strengthening their iron grasp upon the South, as they in return strengthen his own iron grasp upon the North. He is the friend of the rebel leaders, but the enemy of the people of both sections. His defeat will enthrone the people of the South and of the North alike. The southern people are really as anxious to get rid of the rebel leaders as the Northern people are to get rid of the abolition leaders; but the deliverance of the latter is the condition of the deliverance of the former. The chains which bind the South in rebellion are riveted by the aid of Northern hands. Let the Northern people cast off the abolition leaders at the polls, and the rebel leaders, unsupported by their Northern allies in the high places of the government, will at once go down before the Southern people. No further bloodshed will be necessary. Such is the glorious consequence that will follow General McClellan's election. The issue is between peace upon the basis of the Union and the Constitution, and endless war for the abolition of slavery, with the bankruptcy of the nation, the overthrow of the government, and the extinction of the liberties of the people. This is the issue. What patriot can falter in his choice?

SHERMAN—THE SITUATION.—Great anxiety is manifested by the people in relation to the situation of General Sherman's army. Not understanding the movements now in progress, the public passes hasty judgment, and can see nothing cheering in the present position of the two hostile armies. To the casual observer, Hood seems to be master of the situation. By a bold move he has thown his army far into Sherman's rear, and his legions now throng the banks of the Tennessee, and even threaten Nashville. General Sherman cannot lay his programme before the public or detail the operations now in progress for its benefit. His success lies in rapid execution and secrecy of movements. We are advised of some of the facts of the present campaign, startling and brilliant in conception, and which promise to result in glorious success, but we cannot, at the present time, breathe a word to the public in relation to them. We can only say, that, if all works well, the world will be astounded at the genius of Gen. Sherman and at the movements planned by his fertile brain. To him, and to those who understand the campaign, there is nothing dark in the present situation; all is bright and full of hope. When the facts shall be presented to the public, even if the operations now in progress should not be marked with success, the world will stand aghast—will be filled with amazement, and acknowledge that a more bold and brilliant campaign was never planned by an able General. It exceeds their wildest conceptions, and, when the startling news shall break forth, thousands of tongues will sing the name of Sherman with praise, and hands be ready to crown his brow with unfading laurels.

☞ There is intense activity in the army, but bullets have given place to ballots and bombs to abolition bombast. The satellites of the administration are scattered through the various corps, polling the regiments, and dealing out promises with liberal tongues. Surgeons have been detailed to canvass the hospitals and send home all Lincoln voters for Illinois and Indiana. The whole machinery of the Republican party is put in requisition to aid their candidates and tyrannize over the conservative voters. The cars that should be employed in hurrying up reinforcements and supplies to General Sherman have been daily filled with robust healthy men going home to vote. The crushing of Hood, who is now in Tennessee and menacing Kentucky with a large army, is of far less importance than the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. A most shameful act of partizan roguery occurred at Chattanooga a few days ago, the particulars of which have been detailed to us in a letter. The Adjutant of the 104th Illinois was ordered by his Brigade commander to collect all the men of the brigade fit for duty and bring them to their commands. He collected twenty-six men of the 104th Illinois, who had returned from home on furlough, and were waiting for transportation to bring them to the regiment, when Surgeon Dyer, of the same regiment, who had been home also, finding the men ready to join their command, where they were solely needed, applied to the Medical Director of the post to have them furloughed again and sent home. The twenty-six men were taken from the Adjutant, furloughed, and sent back to Illinois to vote for Mr. Lincoln, the Doctor thinking that their votes were of more importance to the Administration than the killing of rebels. This is the system that is pursued by the Administration flunkies, under the order of the Secretary of War. No wonder that Hood invaded Tennessee, when he knows that Sherman's army is rapidly reducing to a mere skeleton for the benefit of the party that claims all the virtue and the loyalty of the country. Will the outraged people open their eyes to the true state of affairs, and crush the life out of that party on Tuesday? The agents of the Administration have thrown off all disguise, and boldly assert that Lincoln *must win at any cost*. Let the conservative ranks be steady and resolute.

TAMPERING WITH SOLDIERS' VOTES.—The abolitionists are raising a hue and cry over election frauds, but it is done only to conceal their own enormities. Our country will be disgraced on Tuesday by the most gigantic invasions of the elective franchise, and a complete disregard of the common decencies of a political canvass. The disgrace will not be local, but it will blister the country everywhere. We have information, from a source entitled to the most unbounded confidence, that a high-toned and honorable gentleman, a captain in the 37th Kentucky infantry, now quartered near Lexington, was approached last week in that city by M. M. Benton, of Kenton county, who asked him the question direct, "*Whether it would be to the interest of Mr. Lincoln to have the 37th regiment mustered out of the service before the election or await until after the Presidential election.*" The motive for the inquiry was that if a majority of the regiment were for Lincoln they would be retained in the service and vote as soldiers under the act of the last Legislature, but, if the reverse should be the case, they would be mustered out of the service immediately anterior to the election day. By this action they would become citizens without the possibility of reaching their proper precincts to vote as citizens, and their suffrages as soldiers could not be claimed or if claimed would not be allowed, and, consequently McClellan would lose the votes and the men who have imperilled their lives in defence of their country become virtually disfranchised. The 37th Kentucky was organized as a one-year regiment, on October 21, 1863, and should have been discharged a fortnight since, but the muster-out has been delayed for the purpose indicated. The agent in this nefarious effort was fitly chosen, for Benton is the man who went out of Covington into the country that he might have free play for his lungs to shout over rebel success and for Jeff Davis. There can be no doubt as to the reliability of his attempt to tamper with the elective franchise, for our informant is a gentleman of high official position, who does not wish to incur the malignity of those in power until he is mustered out and honorably discharged; when that is done he will be personally responsible to Benton for this statement, and for other developments which will be made of the perfidious conduct of this blatant secessionist, now disguised under the black wool of an abolitionist. "Huzza for McClellan," is the watchward of the Kentucky regiments, and all the sneaks in the State like M. M. Benton can not drown the expression of their opinion. A soldier's vote is as dear to him as the flag of his country, and we think that the man who would tamper with the first should be knocked down as promptly as the traitor should be shot who would attempt to haul down the second.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

The New York Times' Army of the Potomac special says: We understood the last movement was simply a reconnoissance in force. Gen. Grant determined to ascertain the actual strength of the enemy on our left. Such an investigation could only be effected by concentrating a body of troops, to feel their way through a country comparatively unknown to us, but every part of it familiar to the enemy. Orders were sent to Butler not to attack, but only to engage the attention of the enemy on the right for the double purpose of preventing him from massing against our left, and to ascertain the actual strength in that direction. The enemy were found intrenched in their works.

The results of the movement are in our favor, we capturing 2,000 prisoners, while losing less than 1,000. In killed and wounded we are about equal.

The health of the army is excellent. Everything is reported quiet in the Shenandoah valley. Guerillas are very active between Sheridan's headquarters and Martinsburg.

The Herald gives full particulars of the recent piratical depredation off the coast.

Captain Drinkwater, of the ship Shooting Star, says the pirate steamer carried the stars and stripes until within gunshot of the prizes, when she hoisted the rebel flag. The Shooting Star was burned, and her crew passed on board the Albion Lincoln, which boat was bonded for $18,000 and sent to New York. All the prisoners were compelled to sign a parole not to serve on land or sea against the Confederate States until regularly discharged.

Lieut. Wilkerson, commander of the Chickamauga, is an old officer of the navy, and a native of Virginia. He resigned his commission in June, 1861, and was appointed Lieutenant in the rebel navy.

Lieut. Ward, commanding the Olustee, is an old officer of the navy, appointed from Ohio, and went over to the rebels in 1861, and has been serving in the rebel fleet on James river. The Chickamauga and Olustee are English built, and were armed at Wilmington. Several more of the same kind are reported afloat. Our gunboats are in vigorous pursuit.

The United States Consul at Liverpool writes to the Government that he has reliable information that the English screw-steamer Sea King has cleared from London for Bombay, with a large quantity of coal. 575 men had enlisted for seamen, gunsmen and officers, and taken out in the Laurel, probably to be transferred to the Sea King. She is 1,600 tons burthen, and very strong and fast.

The Richmond Sentinel says of the late movement: The Yankees have gained advantage for position on the plankroad, which, if held, enables them to extend their foraging limits, and ruin a few more Southern homes. They may also be in better position for raiding on the South, but otherwise we cannot consider they have gained any virtual advantage. The Yankees will have more hard fighting to do if they persist in the attempt to hold the plankroad.

The Enquirer says a reorganization of the army, and especially the cavalry, is imperatively necessary. It speaks of Early's defeat, and attributes it to demoralization. The Enquirer has a long article on the Northern election, opposing the system of popular suffrage.

The Despatch says two vessels have arrived at a Confederate port with 450,000 lbs of English bacon for the use of the Confederate army.

Arrangements are being made for furnishing the soldiers in the Army of the Potomac and the sailors in the Blocking Squadron with a thanksgiving dinner. Contributions of money and poultry are pouring in rapidly.

The Commercial's Paris letter says that two Confederate vessels, Shanghai and San Francisco, built at St. Nissar, have received authorization to make their trip, accompanied by French officials, to prevent their escape. Official gens d'arms is put on board to prevent seizure by the Confederates at sea before they arrive in the hands of the Prussian government. Once delivered over in Prussian ports, Prussia becomes responsible to the government of the United States.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 5.

On the 3d inst. a rebel force, which attempted to cross the Tennessee river at the mouth of the Blue Water, were repulsed with considerable loss.

Three regiments of rebel cavalry are reported to be between Decatur and Courtland.

Forrest, with a cavalry force, is reported near Johnsonville, which is amply garrisoned to repel any attack he may attempt.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

A despatch from Admiral Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated this morning, communicates intelligence of the capture of the blockade-runner Lady Sterling, on Friday night, October 28th, by the United States steamers Eolus, Calypso, and Jackson. She had 980 bales of cotton, and is 1,000 tons burthen. She is now at Beaufort, with her engines disabled. She is a beautiful paddle-wheel steamer, built by Ash, of London. Her engines are 3,000-horse power, and is reported to be very fast, her speed being seventeen knots per hour. She sailed from London in August last, and succeeded in entering Wilmington, and was captured in endeavoring to return out. The vessel and cargo are estimated to be worth at least $80,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

This morning there was a partial recovery of the tone in the market. Large exports of specie gave strength to gold; stocks generally sympathized. At the Morning Board there was an active movement in railroad stocks, and prices are ⅛a3¼ higher than the closing figures yesterday. The sales of railroad shares amounted to $19,130. Government stocks strong. Railroad bonds strong, with a moderate action. Gold opened quite strong in consequence of the large shipment.

The steamers Evening Star and Merrimac, from New Orleans on the 30th ult., has arrived.

Important military orders published in New Orleans on October 21, provides for the commencement of the enrollment in the Department of the Gulf. All persons not reporting themselves will be arrested and punished.

Another order commands the city authorities to close all gambling-houses. Gamblers who play at the business after the 1st of November will be assigned to active regiments as teamsters or cooks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

Thousands of persons, soldiers and civilians, continue to leave Washington for their homes to vote Tuesday. The travel is unprecedented, and extra trains are numerous. Some of the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus, together with a large number of government clerks, have departed since on the same business. Accounts from headquarters possess no public interest whatever.

Numerous executive appointments, including an important judgeship, which has been for months vacant, will not be filled until after the Presidential election. The accounts received at the Post-office Department represent the new postal system as satisfactory.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

The Commercial's Paris letter says the late treaty with Italy continues to occupy a large share of public attention. It is not certainly known what condition Rome will adopt—whether the Pope will create an army of defence or not. It is said that, when the French ambassador carried to the Pope the official announcement of the treaty, His Holiness pointed to the crucifix in silence and afterwards made expressions of great disappointment. The speedy meeting of the Italian parliament will clear away the points now obscure. Strong efforts will be made to carry the capital to Naples, but earnest opposition will be made against it.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

The Commercial's Washington special says: It is positively asserted that Gen. Butler is not to be placed in command of the Department of the East. Government has implicit confidence in Gen. Dix, and if it did not Gen. Butler would not be selected for the position. The visit of Gen. Butler to New York is to attend to private business.

The Post's Washington special says: The reported detention of soldiers' votes for McClellan in the Washington Post-office is denied by Postmaster Bowen, who is a McClellan man. He has ordered punctual transmission of soldiers' votes, and for some days past more than 1,000 letters have been forwarded daily.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.

It is reliably ascertained that the propeller Georgian has been purchased by the Confederates in Toronto, and is being strengthened and armed somewhere on the Canada shore, for the purpose of sinking the steamer Michigan, and making piratical excursions on this coast. She came into Buffalo harbor on the 3d inst. to have some part of her machinery repaired, but left soon after. She was without any description of freight. We are prepared for her here.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 5.

Yesterday, the 4th, at daylight, the gunboat Undine, No. 55, captured a few days since by the rebels, came through the chute at Reynoldsburg island and landed some rebel troops, who then fired her and left. At 8 o'clock the gunboats Key-West and Elfin steamed down near the west side of Reynoldsburg island from Johnsonville, and engaged a rebel battery of 24-pound Parrotts. The gunboats were driven back, badly damaged, to Johnsonville. At 2 P. M. the enemy's batteries, opposite, above, and below Johnsonville, opened on the disabled gunboats. They responded until their ammunition was exhausted, and they were then blown up. The boats' crews are at the fort in Johnsonville.

This morning the rebels commenced crossing in the boats of the Undine, about five miles above Johnsonville. Two flat-boats were also used. No firing has taken place to-day, the rebels being engaged in burying their dead. Gunboats from Paducah are in sight, and reinforcements have arrived. Gen. Schofield takes command of the post of Johnsonville.

Intelligence from below Florence states that a large part of Hood's army are still south of the river, out of rations and clothing, and subsisting upon the country.

There is a Lincoln and Johnson torch-light procession here to-night, with speeches, etc., by Gov. Johnson and others at the capitol.

The river is rising, with five feet water on the shoals.

PETROLEUM.—We call attention to the advertisement, in another column, of the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company. This company has for its president that eminent citizen and statesman, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson; as its prominent managers and stock-holders, men of high standing, already experienced and interested in the petroleum business. Its real estate consists of oil lands already yielding large and remunerative returns of oil. A portion of the stock offered for sale is already taken, and an able agent is now on his way to Europe to sell another portion of it in that market. This state of things removes the enterprise from among mere speculators, and places it at once in the class of assured investments. In view of the change of business affairs and the money market which must accompany our return to peace, such an investment is peculiarly attractive. The demand for petroleum is practically unlimited, is rapidly increasing, and must, from the nature of the case, be as permanent as that for cotton or leather. This company, therefore, proceeds upon a basis of real and not of speculative values; it exhibits revenue already coming in; it seeks for subscriptions not to make an experiment with, but to obtain funds under the ordinary advantages of associated capital for the proper enlargement of an enterprise proved profitable already.—*New York Independent.*
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MARRIED,

On Monday evening, October 31, 1864, at the residence of Mr. Thos. E. Ward, Clark's Bend, Hart county, Kentucky, by Rev. N. C. McCribbons, Mr. THOMAS MERIDITH, of that place, to Miss M. C. BURDADY, of the same place.

At the residence of his father, Capt. Perry McNeely, of Prestonburg, Kentucky, on Tuesday, November 1st, NAPOLEON B. McNEELY to IRENA SMITH.

On Tuesday morning, November 1st, at the residence of Dr. John Sullenger, in Woodford county, Ky., by Rev. Hayes, G. M. HALL, of Paris, Ky., to Miss SUE M. KING, of Woodford county.

On Wednesday, November 2, near Bloomfield, Ky., at the residence of Mr. John N. Stone, by Elder Wm. Crawford, Capt. H. CARREL, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss ELEANORA K. PRESCOTT, of Carroll Parish, Louisiana.

DIED.

On Friday night, October 14th, at the residence of a friend, in Woodford county, Ky., MARION W. JONES, eldest son of Willis and Julia Jones, aged 23 years.

It is with no ordinary sorrow that we record the death of the late HORACE GAITHER, Esq., on Friday, the 7th of October, at Natchez.

Died, in St. Louis, on Sunday, October 16th, at 4 P. M., MARY W., beloved wife of Owen G. Cates.

October 17, 1864, at her residence in Garrard county, Kentucky, Mrs. ELIZABETH PRESTON HOSKINS, wife of the late William Hoskins, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

At her residence, in Hopkins county, on Wednesday evening, about 3 o'clock, NANCY L. HAWTON, wife of W. P. Hawton, in the 63d year of her age, and a member of the Methodist Church. She died in the full assurance of Heaven.

On the night of the 4th inst., SUSIE, youngest child of S. S. and Bettie McKay Hamilton, aged twenty-two months.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
SATURDAY, Nov. 5, 1864.

Gold was steadily advancing during the week. In our last report, we quoted at 220 buying and 238 premium selling. To-day it opened at New York at 235, advanced to 23[illegible], and closed at 238. Here brokers bought and sold at the figures given below. There is no material change in other money matters to note.

We quote gold, silver, &c., as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	238	241
Silver	223	236
Exchange—		
New York	par@1-10	⅛@¼
Philadelphia	do	do
Boston	do	do
Baltimore	⅛@¼ dis	½@par
Kentucky Bank Notes	⅛@¼	¼@1
Q. M. Vouchers, City	8@10 dis	....
do do country	10@15 dis	....
Orders on Washington	3½@4 dis	

BANK NOTE LIST.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, BY MESSRS. HUNT, MORTON, & QUIGLEY.

PAR FUNDS.

United States legal tender notes; National Bank notes Ohio Bank notes; Bank of State of Indiana; Five per cent U. S. Notes.

UNCURRENT.

New England.	1	dis.	Illinois—		
New York—			Solvent	3	dis.
State	1	dis.	Michigan	2	dis.
City	1	dis.	Iowa	1	dis.
Pennsylvania—			Wisconsin—		
Philadelphia	1	dis.	Solvent	3	dis.
Pittsburg	1	dis.	Missouri—		
Interior	1½	dis.	In good cdt	1	dis.
Indiana—			Discredited	5@10	dis.
Free Banks	½	dis.	Louisiana—		
Virginia—			Solvent	5@7	dis.
Wheel'g City	2@3	dis.	Merch. Bk-	60	dis.
Jeffersonville			Cresc't City		
Br. N. W.			Bank	60	dis.
Bank	50	dis.	Bk. of Louisiana	37@40	dis.
Parkersburg & Wellsb'g	30	dis.	Tennessee—		
Morgantown			Union	18@20	dis.
and Point			Planters'	18@20	dis.
Pleas't Br.			Bk. of Tennessee	45	dis.
M'r.&Mec. Bank	50	dis.	Other Bks	20@75	dis.
Eastern	75	dis.	N. Carolina	71	dis.
Maryland—			S. Carolina	74	dis.
Baltimore	1	dis	Alabama	74	dis.
Interior	1½	dis.	Georgia	74	dis.

APPLES—We quote Western from $2 50@5 00, and New York at $5@7 ℘ bbl.

ALCOHOL—The market ruled quiet, and prices are steady at $3 40 for 76 ℘ cent, and $3 48 for 98 ℘ cent.

BUTTER—In good demand. We quote fair to prime at 35@40c; choice to extra at 42@45c ℘ lb.

BEESWAX—We quote nominal at 40c.

BARK—The market rules steady at $15@16 for chestnut, oak, wagon, $16@18 for car, and $2[illegible]@21 for stack measure.

BARLEY—Scarce and saleable at $1 70@$1 75.

BALE ROPE AND CORDAGE—Market remains quiet. We quote bale at 9¾@10¼c for machine, and 10@10¾c for hand-made, Manilla rope at 30@31c, hemp rope at 15@16c, hemp twine at 30@35c, batting twine at 30c, and baling twine at 15@15½c.

BAGGING—Prices are steady at 19@20.

BROOMS—Common saleable at $3 50@3 75, fancy at $3 75@4 40, and extra Shaker at $5@5 50 ℘ dozen.

BROOMCORN—In demand at the factory. We quote at $7@8 ℘ 100 lbs.

BEANS—Unchanged at $2 10@2 30, the latter being the outside figure.

BAGS—Seamless two bushel grain bags 60@90c.

BLACKING—We quote Mason's small and large at $6@13, and other brands at $6@12 ℘ gross.

CHEESE—There was a fair demand during the week and prices are steady at 19½c for Western Reserve and 2[illegible]½c for Hamburg. Market well supplied.

CANDLES—Market quiet and prices unchanged with sales of 13 and 14 oz star at 32@34c, and 20@23c for tallow.

COTTON YARNS—In fair demand at a decline. We quote sales of No. 500 at 78c, No. 600 at 75c, and No. 700 at 72c.

COTTON TWINE AND CANDLEWICK—Unchanged. We quote cotton twine at $1 20, and candlewick at $1 20.

COAL—Unchanged. Pittsburg selling at 36c ℘ bushel.

COOPERAGE—The demand for barrels and cooperage is moderate, and we quote as follows: Flour barrels at 70c, whisky at $2 40, do iron-bound at $3 50, pork $1 90, half barrels $1 60, do iron-bound $2 25, ham tierces $1 50, ten-gallon kegs $1 20, do iron-bound $1 60, five-gallon $1 00, do iron-bound $1 25. Barrel staves $34@35 ℘ 1,000. Hooppoles $34@35 ℘ 1,000.

CORN—In good demand at $1 2[illegible]@1 3[illegible] for ear and shelled, for old, and 90c for new.

DRY GOODS—We quote as follows: Sheeting, heavy, 60½@65c; shirtings, brown, 3[illegible]@40c; prints 30@40c; linsey 50@70c; ticks 50@85c; delaines 40@50c; satinets $1@1 50; drills 55@70c; Kentucky jeans 60@[illegible]; cambric 30@40c, and flannels 50@$1.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of canvassed at 25c ℘ lb.

EGGS—The market was fluctuating during the week and sales were made at 28@30c.

FLOUR—The market for flour was quiet throughout the week, though prices are held firm; we quote extra and family flour nominal at $10@10 50, and superfine at $9@9 50 ℘ bbl.

FEATHERS—Market quiet, and prices nominally unchanged at 45@50c ℘ lb.

GROCERIES—The market was quiet. Coffee is held firm at higher rates. We quote Rio coffee at 45@48c. New Orleans brown sugar firm, and we quote at 25@26c, Porto Rico at 23@24c; standard, powdered, and granulated is selling at 2[illegible]@[illegible]c. We quote New Orleans molasses at $1 15, and syrups at $1 10@1 30. Pepper 40@45c. Spice 35c. Ginger 25c. Rice 13¼@14c. Teas $1 40@3 40.

GREASE—Firm; we quote brown at 11½c, yellow 12c, and white at 12@13c; butcher lard at 17c; tallow at 15c.

GINSENG—Market dull and prices nominal at 70c.

HEMP—The demand is light, with very little offering and prices are higher; Kentucky is saleable at $150@160 ℘ ton.

HOMINY—We quote at $4 75 ℘ bushel.

HIDES—The market rules quiet, with a demand about equal to the offerings; we quote green at 9@11c, salted at 12½c, dry salted at 16@17c, dry flint at 1[illegible]@[illegible]c; hogskins 4[illegible]@50c each, and sheepskins at $1@2 25.

HAY—There was a moderate demand during the week at our last quotations; we quote at $22@24 ℘ ton.

HOPS—Nominal, at 30c for old and 45c for the new crop.

IRON AND STEEL—Unchanged; we quote pig-iron, hot-blast, at $7[illegible]@80 ℘ ton; no cold-blast in the market. Sheet iron SC 13c, CC 14c, Juniata 15c. Bar iron SC 9c, CC 10¼c, Juniata 17c, Sweet 20c, Benconi 23c. Horse-shoes 18@19c, mule-shoes 20@21c. Plough slabs 19c, plough plates 20c. Inch hoop-iron 12¾c. Norway nail-rods 21c. Steels—Cast 60c, Crawley, German, and EB 40c, spring 18@20c, and AB 16c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Market steady at $1 65@1 75 for lime, and $3@3 25 ℘ bbl for hydraulic cement, and $5@6 for plaster.

LEATHER—The market rules quiet and unchanged; we quote as follows: Soleleather—Oak 54@56c, hemlock 48@53c, bridle 54@70c, harness 48@50c, skirting 50@54c. Calfskins—City $2@3 25, and French $3 50@[illegible] ℘ lb.

LUMBER—Prices unchanged since our last report, and we now quote as follows:

Clear boards, rough	$70@	℘ M.
Second-rate boards, rough	60@	"
Third-rate boards, rough	50@	"
Common boards	40@	"
Hemlock boards	35@	"
Second-rate flooring	60@	"
Third-rate flooring	70@	"
Common flooring	65@	"
Second-rate weatherboarding, undressed	50@	"
Third-rate weatherboarding, undressed	40@	"
Joists and [illegible]	35@50	"
Cedar posts, ℘ 100	45@	
Locust posts, ℘ [illegible]	4@	
Shingles, shaved pine	7 50@8 00	

LEAD AND SHOT—Market quiet, and prices unchanged. We quote pig lead at 2[illegible]½c, bar lead at 22c. Shot, patent, $6 25; buckshot $6 75.

MALT.—The market is fair, and prices nominal at $2@$2 25.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Kentucky bright, $1@1 50; medium, 75c@$1 25; dark, 75c@$1; Tennessee, 75c@$1; Virginia, $1 50 $to 2 50; Missouri bright, from $1 50 to $1 75; medium, $1 to 1 50; and dark work 75c to $1 ℘ lb.

MACKEREL—Old mackerel unchanged. Prices for new are unchanged, and the stock of new is as yet light. We quote new, ℘ barrel, as follows:

No. 2, large	$21 50
No. 2, medium	20 50
No. 3, large	17 50
No. 3, medium	16 50

NAILS—Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 100 kegs and upwards as follows: 10d at $8 75, 8d at $9, 6d at $9 25, 4d at $9 50, 3d at $10 50, 2d at $12. Cut spikes, from 3 to 6 inch, $9 75; wrought, from $14 to 15; horseshoe nails from 35@50c.

OAKUM—We quote at from 17 to 18c ℘ lb.

OILS—Market quiet and prices dull. We quote coal and carbon at 80 to 85c; lard at $1 75 to 1 80; linseed at $1 40; benzine at 60c; lubricating oils at 45 to 80c ℘ gallon.

OATS—In good demand at 70@75c.

ONIONS—In good demand, and prices dull at $5 to $5 50 ℘ bbl, from first hands.

OIL CAKE—Unchanged at $50 ℘ ton.

BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.

The market was fair throughout the week. Prices remain unchanged. We quote as follows:

Men's Boots—	French clf en leg 26 inches	$8 00@9 00
" "	grain en clf 26 inches	7 50@7 50
" "	" cavalry 25 inches	5 60@6 50
" "	French clf wr pr d a sewed	7 50@8 50
" "	" " " " pegged	6 50@7 00
" "	clf peg ½w prime	5 50@6 00
" "	" " " 2d	5 00@5 50
" "	p clf d so Eldorado	5 00@5 50
" "	kip double sole 16 inches	4 25@5 00
" "	" " " ½ welt	3 35@4 25
" "	grain d a 17 inches	4 75@5 50
" "	wax d s 16 inches	4 25@5 25
" "	" " 14 inches	3 75@4 25
Men's Shoes—	Thick brogans negro 6-11	1 75@2 00
" "	wax " " "	1 85@2 00
" "	" " 2d and 3d "	1 50@1 75
" "	kip " "	1 35@1 50
" "	buff " "	1 70@2 00
" "	clf " "	1 90@2 50
" "	lace ½ w balmoral	1 47@2 50
" "	" sewed " custom	4 00@1 75
" "	Congress pegged	2 50@3 50
" "	" sewed	4 00@4 75
" "	Wellington ties pegged	2 00@2 25
" "	" " sewed	3 00@3 75
Boys' and Chl's Boots—	Wax d s 1-5	3 00@3 50
" " "	kip " "	2 75@3 50
" " "	" ½w "	2 50@3 00
" " "	wax d s 9-13	2 00@2 25
" " "	kip " "	2 00@2 25
" " "	" ½w "	1 75@2 00
" " "	chldn's ½w 7 9	1 50@1 75
Women's Shoes—	Kip and lace boots	1 10@1 25
" "	buff " "	1 25@1 70
" "	clf " "	1 60@1 00
" "	peb gt " "	1 50@1 70
" "	goat " "	1 75@1 95
" "	kid " "	1 50@2 00
" "	balmorals	2 00@3 00
" "	lasting "	2 00@3 70
" "	kid Congress gaiters	3 00@4 00
" "	lasting " " d s	3 00@3 75
" "	" " " mn.	2 00@2 00
" "	fancy tipped balmoral	2 00@2 75
" "	" " " custom	3 75@4 00
Boys' and Chld's Shoes—	Wax ½w brog 1-5	1 35@1 50
" " "	kip " " "	1 25@1 50
" " "	buff " " "	1 50@1 75
" " "	wax " " 9-13	1 00@1 75
" " "	kip " " "	1 00@1 00
" " "	clf " " 5-8	65@ 90
" " "	kip&bf lace bts 6-11	65@1 90
" " "	balm & gait'rs 5-10	1 25@1 65

PROVISIONS—A continued quiet market; holders are firm, and lard is selling at 21@22c; plain hams at 22@23c, Stagg's at 33@34c; bacon sides at 22@24c, shoulders at 18½@20c, and breakfast bacon at 34c.

POTATOES—In good demand at $3 75@4. Sweet potatoes are selling at $5@5 50 from wagons.

POWDER—Unchanged, at $12 50@13 ℘ keg for rifle.

RAGS—We quote cotton at 8c, hard woollen 1c, and soft woollen at 10c ℘ lb.

RYE—Market dull and prices are nominal at $1 30@$2 25.

SALT—Prices unchanged, at 75c.

SODA—Nominal at 12@12½c.

SOAP—Unchanged; German offered at 14@15c, and palm at 13@14c ℘ lb.

STARCH—Unchanged; we quote at 9@9½c ℘ lb.

SEEDS—There was a fair demand; we quote timothy at $5 50@5 75, clover at $15@16, orchard at $1 50@$2, cleaned blue-grass at $3 50@3 75, red-top at $3 50, hemp at $3 75@4, and flaxseed at $3 from store.

TAR—Selling at $4 (gallon kegs) ℘ dozen.

TINNERS' STOCK—Prices remain unchanged, but firm. We quote sales to-day at the following prices:

TIN PLATES.

10X14	IC.	(charcoal)	per box	$26 00
10X14	IX.	"	"	32 00
12X12	IC.	"	"	27 50
12X12	IX.	"	"	33 00
14X20	IC.	"	"	27 00
14X20	IX.	"	"	33 00
14X20	IXX.	"	"	37 00
14X20	IXXX.	"	"	37 00
100 plate	DX.	"	"	33 00
100 "	DXX.	"	"	38 00
100 "	DXXX.	"	"	43 00
10X14	IC.	(coke)	"	26 00
11X20	IC.	(roofing)	"	26 00
14X20	IX.	"	"	30 00

BLOCK TIN.

Large pig 75c.

COPPER.

Sheeting (14 oz.) 55@56c, copper pitts 75c ℘ lb.

ROLLED SHEET IRON AND ZINC.

First quality (No. 24 to 27) at 12c ℘ lb; zinc 18c.

CHARCOAL SHEET IRON.

Nos. 18 to 27 at 14½c ℘ lb.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.

Imitation (Nos. 25 to 26) at 23c, genuine (Nos. [illegible] to 12) at 3[illegible]c ℘ lb.

TOBACCO.—Owing to the steady advance in gold prices are firmer and on the advance.

Sales during the week	357 hhds.
" previous week	522 "
Receipts during the week	459 "
" previous week	421 "

Of the 357 hhds sold during the week, 73 were rejected. The sales for the year 1863-64, which ended on the 31st of October, amount to 63,323 hhds, against 36,713 the previous year. The stock of unsold tobacco on hand on the 31st of October amounts to 7,[illegible]34 hhds. We give below a table showing the sales for four years at the different houses:

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Pickett house	24,148	16,072	14,360	12,493
Ninth street house	12,023	7,644	7,563	5,841
Boone house	14,433	8,763	6,683	2,201
Louisville house	12,324	4,236	....	....
Total	63,323	36,713	28,606	20,434

Sales to-day of 60 hhds—of which 13 were rejected—as follows: 1 at $5 10, 2 at $1 40@6 90, 5 at $7 @7 90, 13 at $8@8 90, 7 at $9@9 90, 5 at $10 25@10 75, 4 at $11 25@11 75, 2 at $12@12 75, 3 at $13@13 75, 1 at $14 25, 6 at $15 25@15 75, 2 at $16 50@16 75, 2 at $17@17 25, 3 at $19@19 25, 1 at $22 50, 1 at $23 25, 1 at $26 50, 1 at $27, 2 at $29 75, and 1 at $36 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

WINDOW GLASS—We quote as follows: 8x10 $4 50, 10x12 at $4 90, 10x14 at $5 10, 10x16 at $5 40, 10x20 at $6 65, 12x18 at $5 65, and 12x20 at $5 [illegible].

WOODEN WARES.

Tubs No. 1, per doz	$16 50
Tubs No. 2, per doz	15 00
Tubs No. 3, per doz	13 50
Tubs in nests, 3s	3 75
Tubs in nests, 8s	5 50
Washboards, per doz	4 75@5 00
Churns, No. 1, per doz	16 50
Churns, No. 2, per doz	15 50
Churns, No. 3, per doz	14 50
Buckets, painted	3 25

WHEAT—The receipts of wheat during the week were very light, and prices have advanced. We quote red at $1 95@2 00, and white at $2 05@2 10.

WHISKEY—The demand for raw whiskey was very quiet throughout the week, and prices remained steady. Sales were made to-day at $1 70 ℘ gallon.

WOOL—Market dull, and prices are nominal at 80@90c.

WRAPPING PAPER—We quote at $1@2.

Taken Up,

BY JOSEPH A. SWING, LIVING NEAR Jeffersontown, on the Taylorsville Turnpike Road, a white HEIFER, supposed to be 4 years old, marked as follows: Crop off the left ear and under bit and slit in the same; appraised to fifty dollars.

Given under my hand the 19th day of October, 1864.
n3 w3* J. B. BRISCOE, J. P. J. C.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Richmond papers of Friday, the 28th inst., have been received. In speaking of the movements of Grant's army on the day before, they say that its object was not altogether discernable, for it did not look like a general advance for the purpose of attacking Lee's outer line.

The Enquirer, however, professes to know that Butler was sent toward Richmond to make a feint while Grant moved toward the Southside Railroad, for the purpose of capturing it. It then falsely adds that our forces made seven repeated assaults on the rebel lines defending that road, and that each one was repulsed.

A highly important correspondence has taken place between Generals Grant and Lee on the question of retaliation. General Lee opened a correspondence on the 19th of October, in which he says he learns that the rebel Secretary of War has information from General Butler that the latter had placed Confederate officers and soldiers at work on Dutch Gap Canal, in retaliation for Federal colored soldiers who had been placed in the Richmond fortifications by the Confederate authorities.

Lee then goes on to say that his government has pursued the following policy: All negroes in the military or naval service of the United States, taken by Confederate forces, and who are not identified as property of citizens of the Confederacy, are treated as prisoners of war, and are held as proper subjects for exchange; but negroes who owe service or labor to citizens of the Confederacy, and are found in the Federal army, occupy, he says, a different position, and the rights of the service or labor of the soldiers in the Confederate States are the same as when these States were members of the Union.

The constitutional relations and obligations of the Confederacy to this kind of property are the same as those so long maintained by the Federal Government. Lee then reviews the history of our country relative to the abduction of negroes at great length, and concludes by saying that fifty colored soldiers belonging to Butler's command were recognized as belonging to residents of the Confederacy. These were ordered to work on the Richmond fortifications until their owners should claim them, but they have since been withdrawn.

He says further that if any negroes are included in those placed on fortifications, who were not identified by their owners, he is not aware of it. These colored men, he declares, are not exposed to our fire. General Lee then concludes as follows: In view of the statement I have made, I have now to inquire whether the course pursued toward our prisoners—that of placing them to work in Dutch Gap—has your sanction, and whether it will be maintained.

Gen. Grant replies as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S., October 20, 1864.

Gen. R. E. Lee, C. S. A., Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: Understanding from your letter of the 19th that the colored prisoners who were employed in the trenches near Fort Gilmer have been withdrawn, I have directed the withdrawal of the Confederate prisoners employed in Dutch Gap Canal. I shall always regret the necessity of retaliating for wrongs done our soldiers, but I regard it as my duty to protect all persons received into the Armies of the U. S., regardless of color and nationality, when acknowledged soldiers of the government are captured, they must be treated as prisoners of war, or such treatment as they receive will be inflicted upon an equal number of prisoners held by the United States. I have nothing to do with the discussion of the slavery question, and therefore decline answer arguments adduced to show the right to return to former owners such negroes as are captured from our army, in answer to the question at the conclusion that prisoners of war falling into my hands should receive the kindest treatment possible consistent with securing them, unless I have good authority for believing any number of our men are being treated otherwise, then, painful as it may be, I shall inflict like punishment on an equal number of Confederate prisoners. Hoping that it may never become my duty to order retaliation upon any man held as a prisoner of war, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The Herald has a despatch, dated Hagerstown, 10 o'clock last night, stating that firing in the direction of Sheridan's front was heard on Saturday afternoon, but whether a fight was in progress or not is not known. The disposition being made by Sheridan of different commanders and detachments of his army shows his vigilance and his preparations to meet an assault from any direction.

General Neal, we are informed, has been ordered to West Virginia on important service, which is most likely to check any designs Breckinridge may have of moving through from East Tennessee.

Over two thousand refugees have come within General Sherman's lines since the 18th of September, many of them bringing with them as much of their property as they can carry.

It is again said that Early has been superseded in the command of the rebels in the Shenandoah valley by Longstreet, and that reinforcements have reached him from Breckinridge in West Virginia and Tennessee.

The Tribune's despatch from the army of the James, dated 28th, says of the demonstrations made by Butler's forces: General Terry moved the 10th corps out in advance of our extreme right, and began occupying the country along the scene of the fight of the 14th, and from that point on the Darbytown road northwards to Charles City road.

Considerable desultory firing has occurred here during the day, without further effect than to show the enemy's strength. The 18th corps, meanwhile, accompanied by Kautz's cavalry, moved out toward the Williamsburg road, and there met and fought the enemy late in the evening, with varying success.

Holman's brigade of colored troops succeeded in carrying one of the enemy's redoubts, and capturing the guns, while Fairchild's and Hall's brigades were roughly handled in endeavoring to take a strong position held by the enemy, directly on the Williamsburg road, in the neighborhood of Seven Pines.

Darkness came on too soon to permit us to avail ourselves of the advantage gained by the capture of the redoubt on the enemy's left, and our troops were ordered to retire, which they did at daylight, and prepared for a fair start again next morning. The result on the other side of the James, however, led Gen. Grant to direct the withdrawal of our forces to their original position.

Matters have resumed their usual quiet here. The losses of the 10th corps will amount to some three hundred men, or thereabouts, of the 18th probably double that number. About half of them however have been captured by the enemy.

Among the latest rebel newspaper extracts is a proclamation from Jeff. Davis, naming the 16th of November, as a national thanksgiving day in his dominions. This document shows that Jeff Davis, while claiming that thanks are due for the many signal victories with which our armies have been crowned; and for the fruitfulness with which our land has been blessed and for the unconquerable energy with which the hearts of rebels have been inspired. At the same time we acknowledge that our sins have merited and received grievous chastisement, for which the soldiers of the Union can vouch, and that large districts of country have been swept over and held by the armies of the United States; and that colored troops are a thorn in Jeff's side is shown by his statement that the most fiendish malignity of the passions of a servile race has been excited by our forces.

The Charleston Mercury reviews at length the so-called peace theories of A. H. Stephens and the rebel Congressmen Boyce. In the course of it, criticises it very frankly, and admits that the people of rebeldom live under despotism; that the rebel constitution has been violated by the rebel Congress in the levying of direct taxes, and that the public faith has been forfeited by compelling holders of rebel currency to sacrifice one-third of it.

Our late military disasters, it says, has encouraged the reconstructionists to raise their heads.

The rebel accounts of Grant's last movements are summed up in a terrible Union loss in killed and wounded, while the rebel loss is but twenty-five men. The death of the rebel General Dearing is announced.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

The World's correspondent with the Army of the James River gives the particulars of Butler's movement, conjointly with the movement on the Southside Railroad by the 10th corps. The 18th corps were moved on the right of the 25th, out of their intrenchments and massed behind them. On Thursday the two corps moved simultaneously—the 10th in advance on the Darbytown road beyond the scene of Kautz's last fight.

The enemy struck here and a fight ensued, and the fight was kept up some time, the design being to create a diversion in favor of the 18th corps, which was endeavoring to find the rebel left. It resulted it a little past noon under the impression that the rebels had been withdrawn from the work.

General Butler ordered an assault on the works covering the Darbytown road, as soon as he heard firing in the direction of the rebel left. The charge was successful only in developing that the enemy had not drawn so heavily from this point as to materially weaken it. The repulsed troops fell back to former position in line, and the works in this quarter were not again assaulted.

The 18th corps, on starting, struck the Kingsland road, and moved by it to New Market road, thence to Darbytown, along which they moved north. Reaching White's Tavern road, they passed by the 10th corps and debouched on the Charleston City Pike.

The cavalry reported in heavy force in front. Wetzel pushed on still farther to the right through White Oak swamp to the Williamsburg road. The head of the infantry column crossed the old line of intrenchments made by McClellan in 1862. The advance became engaged at this point with the enemy's skirmishers, disposition for which was made by deploying Hickman's division.

Holman was held in reserve as support to the assaulting column. Fairfield's and Culber's brigades made the assault, and reported the enemy deploying in great force inside their works.

Holman's colored division had been ordered further to the right across the Richmond road, and occupied a position near the enemy's works, capturing two pieces of artillery, but did not bring them off. Orders were then given to return to their camps, now in their former position.

Richmond papers of Friday make great boast of a victory over our troops on Thursday last.

Gov. Seymour has appointed commissioners to proceed to Washington to investigate the charges of fraud in tampering with soldiers' votes and [illegible] such action as will vindicate the laws.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

A gentleman who for twelve months has been attempting to get away from the South, succeeded several days ago in reaching our lines, and is now in this city. He occupied a responsible position under the Confederate Government, and had abundant opportunities for learning the real condition of affairs in that section. He represents that the conscription is actively progressing, and that persons between 16 and 55 are being sent to the army. Telegraph operators and railroad employes continue exempt.

The rebel authorities are making every effort to get every available man into the army.

About 30,000 of the new levies have been sent to reinforce Lee.

Hood's army numbers about 30,000.

There are a few troops besides these two armies, and they are scattered over the South. There are only forty men as Provost Guard at Fredericksburg, Va.

This gentleman says thousands of the soldiers would, if they could, escape from the service, and, in some sections, if any opportunity offered, the Union feeling would emphatically manifest itself. He bought some gold before he left Richmond, paying twenty-five dollars in Confederate money for one dollar in coin.

After Early's defeat in the valley a dollar in gold could not be bought for less than thirty dollars in paper.

He says no one out of the Confederacy can have a correct idea of the general effect of the ravages of war on both agriculture and trade.

Michael McClusky, formerly Postmaster of the House of Representatives, has recovered from wounds received in battle, and been elected a member of the rebel Congress from the Memphis district.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

Richmond papers gave out a few days since that Mosby would hereafter murder any Yankee prisoners whom he might take in retaliation for the murder of several of his own men.

A vessel arriving here reports speaking, on Thursday last, the gunboat Mobile in chase of the pirate Tallahassee. Another vessel reports that the United States steamer Ticonderoga visited the British West India Island of Grenada on the 22d ult. for a supply of coal, but the authorities would not let her have it, and ordered her to leave the port.

The rebel papers appear to be unanimously in favor of arming the blacks.

The Editor of the Southern Confederate, writing to his paper from Richmond, says: The pressure brought to bear upon the authorities here, favoring the arming of the blacks, has been too strong to resist; hence, with gratitude, I am able to say officially that arrangements are now being made to arm, for the spring campaign, three hundred thousand slaves, whose masters are to be compensated by the Confederate Government. The slaves thus armed are to have their freedom and fifty acres of land each, which insures them permanent homes in the South.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.

The Confederate managers in the case of the St. Albans raiders, in the event of a decision being given by the Canadian court to surrender up the raiders, intend appealing to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 31.

The official soldiers' vote received at the Secretary's office up to this date is as follows: Union 17,888; Democrat 5,232: Union majority 12,6[illegible].

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The stock market is excited and unsettled. There are various causes at work, for the recent movements of Grant's army, are still construed as unfavorably. The street is constantly full of rumors. The heaviest operators have been for several days laboring for a rise, and continued their efforts throughout the recent army movements. Some persons predict a speedy fall, and say that the initiated are preparing for a strong downward tendency.

The World's Army of the Potomac special says of the recent operations: Considering the extent of the movement and the number of men engaged, there was very little fighting. No cannon was used by either side at the time of the formation of our line of battle, when we placed several batteries in a position for the purpose of shelling the woods, which still intervened between our forces and the enemy's works. The reason none had been used previously was that the woods were so extensive and dense as to render it almost impossible. After our batteries opened the rebels were not long in replying, and poured in grape, canister, and shell quite freely along nearly the whole line. There was also some fighting as the former entered the woods, which separated the opposing armies. The loss can't be very heavy on either side. The result of the movement has been to drive the rebels three miles, the larger portion of which is thickly wooded, into fortifications along our front, almost, if not quite as strong as those in the front of Petersburg.

The Herald's special correspondent with the cavalry says: The cavalry moved toward the Southside Railroad, to the left of the army, a little past daylight on the 27th, and encountered four brigades of the enemy's cavalry under Wade Hampton. The first serious resistance made to our advance was at Small creek. In the vicinity of the military telegraph road the enemy had a strong line of breastworks covering the bridge. The First Maine Regiment, armed with 16-shooting rifles, had the advance, and carried the line by assault. After holding the position till late in the day, the cavalry fell back, by orders, to its original position.

The Herald's special from Butler's headquarters of the 28th says: It is evident that Lee is wholly acting on the defensive. Gen. Butler, having ascertained that they were strengthening their defensive lines, ordered the withdrawal of his troops. By dark most of the white force had fallen back to their old camp, the force held in reserve having gone forward to hold the original lines. The results of the Petersburg movement depend entirely on the army of the Potomac.

The Times Nashville letter says: Slocum has enough supplies at Atlanta to keep him all winter, while nearly a million of rations have been lodged at Chattanooga during the progress of the raid.

A Fortress Monroe letter to the Philadelphia Enquirer says: A fleet of sixteen steamers is now at Monroe, preparing to take ten thousand rebels for exchange to near Savannah. Two of the largest are now loading at Point Lookout. The fleet will sail in a week, in charge of Lieut.-Colonel Mulford.

The Charlottesville Chronicle has an account of Early's battle with Sheridan. The following is the statement. The rebel force of Wharton was on the right, then Wofford's brigade of Kershaw's division, then Pegram, stretching across the pike, then Ramseur, then Kershaw, then Gordon, with Rosser to the left. After the success in the morning the men went to plundering, when the enemy suddenly attacked Gordon, Ramseur, and Kershaw. Gordon's division broke first, Ramseur's and Kershaw's next, and soon afterwards Pegram's and Wharton's took the panic. One brigade of Pegram's division stood as a rear-guard, but was finally routed by Custar.

The Charleston Mercury recounts at length the peace theory of Stephens's and the rebel Congress. Mr. Boyce says that the people of the rebellion live under a despotism, the rebel constitution has been violated by the rebel Congress by levying direct taxes, and the public faith forfeited. This paper also sees that the late military disasters have encouraged the reconstructionists to raise their heads.

The Times Washington special says: Information has been received that General Duffie was murdered by the guerillas who captured him.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

The New York Tribune's Washington special says: Gov. Seymour's Commissioners called upon the President this morning. They were courteously received, but on the subject matter of the mission he referred them to Secretary Stanton, who had all the evidence in the case.

They then proceeded to the War office and held a long interview with the Secretary. It is reported that they were much more courteously received and considered than they had expected. It is understood that they desired that the punishment of Ferry and Donahue should be made as light as possible; but their principal pressure upon the Secretary I understood to have been in reference to Col. North, Ferry and Donahue's case being seemingly of a secondary consideration.

The Secretary submitted to them such evidence as was before him, and it is said somewhat staggered their hopes of an easy escape of their friends by its extent and clearness. He referred them to the Military Court for further information, and granted them permits to visit the prisoners at the Old Capitol Prison, and assured them of a desire to vindicate the most sacred rights of all the soldiers in the field.

To-night the three Commissioners had a conference with Assistant Secretary Dana, Col. Foster, Judge Advocate; Captain Ellis, of the Court, and several other gentlemen were also present at the interview.

Judge Parker was the principal spokesman, and urged as a matter of policy that the prisoners now in confinement here should be released. He stated the great popularity and high social position of Colonel North in the State of New York.

He was an aid on General Seymour's staff, and enjoyed the confidence of men of all parties, who would not believe him guilty whatever evidence might be adduced, and only irritation and strife and possibly more serious disturbance would be consequent. The Judge pressed hard to know the evidence in the hands of the Judge Advocate, but to little purpose. He was shown several blanks sworn to and witnessed as having been seized, without any signatures having been attached, which were seized in Colonel North's office; and others similar to the ones stated at Baltimore.

He then made the point that the fact that these were found in Col. North's office would not convict him of a knowledge and participation in their execution.

The Judge Advocate is understood to have replied that the fact of his guilt or innocence was to be determined only by trial. He deemed it of great importance to Colonel North, as well as to the government, that it proceeded immediately.

Judge Parker then pressed to have the trial postponed till after the election, but he found the Judge Advocate equally determined, and to-morrow the court will be occupied with a preliminary examination of documents seized, in his possession, and of witnesses' evidence.

It is surmised that much proof was destroyed, as they had thirty-six hours' notice here before their arrest. The Commissioner will remain till after the trial or definite action is taken.

It is said that on finding of the Court in the cases of Ferry and Donahue, which was submitted to the Secretary of War, is much more severe than hitherto conceived, but the evident indifference of the Commissioners as to the fate of the Baltimore victims, is a striking contrast with their anxiety for Col. North.

The Times' special from Nashville, dated Oct. 31st, says: Direct communication with Atlanta by rail is open and secure although there are swarms of guerillas between the Etowah river and Big Shanty.

A telegram from Gen. Gillam this morning represents his last fight as brilliant in the extreme. The entire rebel force was scattered. Many officers, a full battery and one extra gun were captured.

General Vaughan, commanding the rebels, was severely wounded in two places and secreted somewhere in Greene county.

A later despatch from Gillam says he is still picking up prisoners and had buried seventy rebels. His entire loss in both fights was eight killed and twenty wounded.

Guerillas are exceedingly troublesome on the Cumberland river and along the Northwestern Railroad.

According to the Herald's despatch, the attention of Sheridan seems to be at present particularly directed to the apparent designs of the enemy to attempt some important operations in Western Virginia, and he is making his preparations accordingly.

The rebel Gen. Breckinridge, who is now in Southwest Virginia, is busy in reorganizing his forces, with the supposed intention of making a movement to distract the attention of the Union army from Early, who, according to the rebel newspapers, is to remain command in the Shenandoah Valley.

Arrangements for the safe supply of General Sheridan's army have been perfected, and such guards for trains going to the front will hereafter be provided as will insure them against guerilla attack.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer gives a graphic description of the defeat and stampede of Early's army on the 19th of October at Cedar creek. His loss of 57 cannon is admitted.

Richmond papers contain accounts of the fighting south of Petersburg, in the vicinity of the Boydton plankroad, also General Lee's official report of the operations on the south side of the river.

The latter gives us the result of the day's engagement, which was the repulse of the Union troops at all points, with considerable losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The rebel papers say that the attacks of Gen. Berry were easily repulsed, but admit the movement of our left was a surprise to Lee's men, in which they lost considerably in prisoners.

Moreover, it is claimed that the rebels rallied and drove back Grant's men, making prisoners of about 500. The fighting at this point is reported to have been severe.

The last advices the government had from Sherman were to the effect that he would hold Atlanta in spite of any attempt of the rebels to dislodge him.

It is stated positively that Stanton is to be Chief Justice and Mr. Blair Secretary of War.

The Tribune's Army of the James correspondent says only 300 of Culleen's and Fairchild's brigades were captured in the charge on the rebel works on the 27th.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 1.

Since the repulse at Decatur, Hood has moved further west along the south side of the Tennessee. He is believed to have crossed some of his infantry at or near Bainbridge, twelve miles above Florence. He has moved no part of his force further north.

Rebel rumor here has reported that he is coming this way. His purpose is difficult to ascertain. With strong Federal forces in his front, flank, and rear, the fears as to his making a demonstration in this quarter are simply ridiculous. Undoubtedly his movements are prompted by a desire to affect the coming election.

General Thomas is in the city, and preparing for any movement that Hood may make in this direction.

Strong bodies of troops are moving in proper positions.

The Union feeling here is one of strong hope that Hood will place himself in a position from which it will be difficult to extricate himself.

Sherman cannot be coaxed or bullied out of Atlanta, but will continue to hold it at all hazards.

Forrest, with a cavalry force, is reported threatening Johnsonville, where there are large quantities of Government stores.

Three transports were destroyed by part of his force.

Ample preparations have been made to hold Johnsonville, and effectually repulse any force the rebels may bring against it.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

The Tribune's Washington special says: It has been ascertained that Captain Buchanan, the Commissioner of Subsistence, was robbed and then murdered, and his body left in the woods. A companion of McDonough, the guerilla who did the deed, has been arrested and committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

T. B. Hawley, of the captured steamer Roanoke, in a statement of the affair, says: The steamer was boarded in the Havana harbor by three boats, and the passengers, who, in the evening, proved themselves rebels in disguise, were led by Lieutenant Braine. The officers and crew were overpowered and made prisoners, and the vessel was headed for Havana, where a pilot was called on board. Braine went ashore and brought on board a party of rebels, and the vessel put to sea. Soon overhauling a brig with coal and provisions for the pirates, these were taken on board, and the next day a vessel was met which was to take off the passengers. The transfer was made, together with a lot of cotton, and the steamer was set on fire. The passengers and crew were taken into Five-fathoms Hole, and there the purser and 1st officer went ashore to have the pirates arrested. They were arrested, but, after a mock trial, were discharged. The Roanoke had on board nineteen thousand dollars in greenbacks, and four thousand dollars in gold. The report that Captain Drew had notice of the plot to capture his vessel is unfounded.

The Commercial's Washington special says: The President positively denies the report of the evacuation of Atlanta, and says that Sherman at the last accounts said that he would hold the place under any circumstance. No movement that Hood can make will endanger this important point.

The object of Gen. Grant's late move is said by an officer just arrived from City Point, to have been to put an end to the persistent rumors that Petersburg was being evacuated, and the only way to test the report was a reconnoissance of the enemy's works.

The conduct of Gen. Eagan, of New York, is spoken of as brilliant in the extreme.

The Palmetto Herald says: The rebel prisoners under fire on Morris Island have been removed to Fort Pulaski, our prisoners in Charleston having been removed from their exposed position by the rebels.

The blockade-runner Flamingo, from Nassau, was sunk on the 23d near the mouth of Charleston harbor, by our Morris Island batteries.

Gen. Foster brought with him from Florida a hundred barrels of oranges for the soldiers.

There seems to be a prospect of exchanging all the sick and wounded soldiers on both sides.

Quite a lively fight occurred between a large force of Mosby's men and a portion of the 8th cavalry last Sunday, in the neighborhood of Salem, Va.

Mosby expected to surprise our troops, and sent detachments of his men to make a simultaneous attack, but found them ready for him. The consequence was that the guerillas were repulsed. We captured fifteen or twenty prisoners.

E. J. Ellis entered upon the duties as 6th auditor, and John Wilson, formerly of Chicago, as 3d auditor of the Treasury Department.

The Military Commission, it was announced, would to-day take up the case of Col. North, of the New York agency, who was arrested charged with fraud in regard to votes of soldiers. The court, however, adjourned until to-morrow, in order that consultation might be had by the Military Commission and the Commissioners appointed by Governor Seymour. Donahue and Ferry, agents in the recent election frauds, have been convicted by the Military Commission, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The sentences have been approved by President Lincoln, and will be immediately carried into execution.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.

Judge Field, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, confirmed the claim of San Francisco to four square leagues of land, embracing the site of the city and the immediate surrounding territory, as, every land-owner derives his title from the city, and this decision renders them secure in their ownership. The case is appealable to the United States Supreme Court, but all our local and State Courts have decided the same way as Judge Field.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.

The emancipation was celebrated to-day by a grand salute of five hundred guns at daybreak, accompanied with the ringing of bells, and signal flags were displayed from the public buildings, and many private dwellings. At noon, the salute was repeated from the forts on Federal Hill and Marshal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

The rebel cotton loan has advanced in consequence of important news from the South, known only to speculators.

London and Liverpool papers are full of the details of failures in commercial circles.

The Captain of the Tallahassee is very indignant at Lord Lyons and the Canadian government for refusing him coal and repairs at Halifax.

The Richmond Enquirer's New Market correspondent says that the flight of Early's army was the greatest stampede of the war, including both infantry and cavalry. It calls for action. The day of glory was lost by a few unfortunate movements. There was no rally of brigade, regiment, or company. The whole was one confused mass of men in full flight.

The Richmond Whig says Early has not been removed. The great object of the campaign was to drive out Hunter's army and penetrate Maryland, and also force a transfer of Grant's forces from the James to the borders of the Ohio river.

The Charleston Mercury says the blockade of Wilmington is as effective as Yankee ingenuity and an unlimited supply of gunboats can make it.

Prisoners who escaped from Andersonville says the deaths in August averaged 100 daily, principally from scurvy. After the fall of Atlanta the rebels feared a raid to release the prisoners, and Macon and other points were hastily fitted up.

The London Herald gives a long account of the Fair at Liverpool for the benefit of Southern prisoners' relief fund. Confederate and British flags take full wind together. Each Southern State has a table devoted to it in the stall kept by Lady de Houghton, wife of the leader in the recent petition to President Lincoln. Large numbers of rebels residing in Paris and London have come to Liverpool to visit the Fair.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

Newbern, (N. C.) dates of the 27th have been received.

Lieut. Brown, of the commissary department, reports the fever as having considerably abated. A frost had occurred, which had a salutary effect. The fever is represented as being of a most malignant character.

The Charleston Mercury says President Davis, who has been opposed to making any concessions to the enemy, has been finally prevailed upon to grant an armistice to the North, provided it is solicited in a respectful manner. This proposed armistice, if granted, raises the blockade by land and sea, which will enable our people to lay in a large amount of supplies.

The deserters from our service will then be glad to return in order to receive their pay and an honorable discharge, which will give us an additional force of 200,000 veterans. Then, if hostilities are renewed, the South is sure of success. Therefore we lose nothing by granting an armistice to the Yankees, who have openly confessed they have been whipped by declaring the war on their side a failure.

The Herald's City Point special says: The forces on the south side of the James river are about equal, with the chances somewhat in our favor. We have certainly captured over one thousand prisoners. The rebel papers of yesterday claim that their captures from Butler's army alone will offset half that. No official report of the loss has yet been made.

The Herald's 5th corps correspondent says: Captain Pope, of Warren's staff, captured a rebel Captain and eight men. The rebel asked him if he would be treated well if he surrendered. Being told that he would not be forced into the ranks, he, with eight men, surrendered to Captain Pope.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

The Navy Department has received information that the rebel ram Albemarle was blown up on the morning of the 28th ult. by picket launch No. 1. The destruction was complete. The launch was afterwards sunk by one of the enemy's shot. Lieut. Cushing, commanding the launch, and one man escaped. The ram has been a source of annoyance to our fleet in Albermarle Sound, and, in May last, made a raid, but was beaten back by the gunboat. This one of the important means of offence that the rebels possessed in the Roanoke river is destroyed. The ram was preparing to make a raid at the time.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 31.

The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday publishes a list of Union officers taken prisoners on Thursday, among whom are Capt. Wentworth, 9th Wisconsin, and J. B. Stralbridge, Medical Director of the 18th corps.

Arrivals at Old Point from James River this evening represent everything very quiet at the front.

Three persons found guilty by a military commission of aiding soldiers to desert have been sent from Washington to Albany prison.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

The Tribune's correspondent on the left of the Army of the Potomac, under date of Oct. 30, says: The new angle of a mile and a half southwest and a mile and a half northwest, gained by the recent strategic demonstration, is being strongly fortified, and I understand that the army here is to be immediately pushed out to the left two or three miles beyond its present terminus.

The way this important extension of our fortified line came to be so easily and cheaply made was by the enemy weakening their line of battle at this point, to intercept what they took to be a flank movement around their extreme right. While they were massing against the 2d and 5th corps we shoved on our extreme right.

The 9th corps shoved in at this point and took a line of their work, which was reversed, and now forms our new left angle. Probably not during the war has so important an extension of a fortified line been made with so little fighting.

It is true that there was considerable marching and countermarching in the operation, but that was a mere frolic of the boys who had been confined so long in camp. This, like every other movement on either side recently, has demonstrated the growing weakness of the rebel army in wildly striving to defend themselves at a distance.

They have allowed another fatal and irresistible approach to be made near a vital point. Their consternation along the entire line on Thursday is represented by deserters and our own escaped prisoners as unprecedented.

The Tribune's Washington special says of the soldiers' election frauds: Ferry and Donahue have been sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The Secretary of War has approved the sentence, and it will be carried out immediately. The New York prisons will not be selected for their incarceration.

Warren Jones, Colonel North's chief assistant and confidant, who is with him at the Old Capitol, has made a full confession of his complicity in forging votes, and that the business has been carried on at Col. North's agency much more extensively than anything done at Baltimore.

It was understood that Governor Seymour and his special Commissioners are staggered by his complete implication of Colonel North in the frauds. The end is not reached. Messrs. Parker, Allen & Kelly were again present at the military court to-day, and every facility was extended them to prepare defence for Colonel North, which they improved.

This occupied the attention of the court until it adjourned. They expect to resume the examination of the papers seized and the consideration of the case to-morrow, but it is not expected they will be prepared to put Col. North on trial before Tuesday or Saturday.

Newcomb, who was released, was in court this morning testifying about the papers seized at the New York State Agency. He made an application for a place in Col. North's office as clerk. He writes: "I have been discharged by the Sanitary Commission for disloyalty." His determination was rewarded. Colonel North immediately employed him at forty dollars a month more than he received from the commission.

The Times's special says a careful examination of the facts and papers in the case has convinced Judge Parker and his associates that the matter is much more serious than they expected prior to their arrival, and assumes with them the proportions of a grave crime against the purity of the ballot-box and the rights of electors.

The case of Col. North and his conspirators was to-day again adjourned till to-morrow to enable him and his advisers to prepare for his defence. All his assumed carelessness is gone, and he is devoting himself seriously to clear himself from the accumulating evidence.

Hon. Ransom H. Gilbert has been retained as counsel for North, who will be defended with all the zeal and ability that can be brought to bear in his behalf.

THE FLEMINGSBURG AFFAIR.—About two o'clock on Wednesday morning, October 21, a band of twenty-seven gurilla horse-thieves, under one Ben Evans, an indicted horse-thief from Rowan county, entered Flemingsburg, Kentucky, and, after procuring lights at the hotel, proceeded to break open the store of Horn & Brothers, and, while in the act of doing it, were fired upon by a small organized band of citizens, and, by the fire of a young Lieutenant from the late 10th Kentucky cavalry, one of the thieves by the name of Stegga, from Kinney, in Lewis county, was killed. Besides, one by the name of Stogdale was seriously wounded (now in jail), and four more badly wounded—carried off by the band. They suddenly abandoned the place, leaving ten good horses and equipments complete, as well as three guns, as the prize for the valor displayed by the young Lieutenant and his brave boys.

☞ Some think that the people will never pay their public debt. But they will try in November to pay their debt to President Lincoln.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 26, 1864.

General Orders, No. 7.

It has come to the knowledge of the General Commanding that persons in this military district, in public speeches and otherwise, are encouraging their partisans to go to the polls armed at the ensuing election, under the false pretence that the military meditate illegal interference.

A more effectual means of inciting the large rebel element in our midst to arts of violence, and of deterring peaceable and orderly citizens from attending the polls, could not be well devised.

The Commanding General is resolved, so far as the means at his disposal will allow, to have a fair and free election, and to this end every aid will be afforded to the officers of the election in enforcing the State laws upon the subject, both as to the admission of qualified voters and the exclusion of those who are disqualified.

The rebel element in our midst, whether resident or sojourning from other States, has no right to interfere in our elections; and those who are known as adherents of the cause of the rebellion will not be permitted to indulge in seditious discussions, attend political meetings or the places of voting on election day. They must remain quiet or leave the State. The Act of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, of March 11, 1862, must be the test of political rights to all such; and neither false oaths, nor the culpable connivance of partisan officers of elections will shield from punishment those who violate it.

The following is the act of the Legislature above referred to:

An act to amend Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or enter into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having heretofore entered such service of either the Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in such service after this Act takes effect, or shall take up and continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor shall he again be a citizen, except by permission of the Legislature by general or special statute.

SEC. 2. That whenever a person attempts, or is called on to exercise any of the constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative on oath the expatriation provided in the first section of this Act, and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

SEC. 3. This Act to be of force in thirty days from and after its passage.

All *acts* voluntarily done by a citizen, and designed or intended by him to aid or assist those in arms against the United States, or State of Kentucky, are embraced by the statute.

"Aid and assistance" may be given to those in arms by *words* as well as acts, as, for instance, by giving valuable information, persuading and inducing persons to enlist in the rebel service, &c.

It is perfectly easy for discreet and patriotic officers of the election to distinguish, under the terms of this law, legal from disfranchised voters. Those officers, and not suspected persons applying to vote, are the judges, both of the sense of the oath to be administered, of the proper questions to be put and answered, and of the legal effect of the facts disclosed.

Officers within this command will promptly arrest every one violating this order; and citizens are requested to communicate infractions of it to the nearest military authority.

By command Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE.

J. BATES DICKSON, Capt. and A. A. G.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.

Gov. Seymour has issued the following proclamation:

In a few days, the citizens of this country are to be called upon to exercise their constitutional duty of electing a President and Vice-President of the United States at a time when the condition of our country excites the deepest interest. The questions of the day not only affect the permanent welfare of all and the happiness of their homes, but are also of a character to arouse the passions and lead to angry controversy between parties during the existence of a terrible civil war; and the assertion of the right of military commanders in some sections of our country to interfere with elections has caused painful and exciting doubts in the minds of many with regard to the free and untrammelled exercise of the elective franchise; I therefore appeal to men of all political views to unite with those holding official positions in efforts to allay undue excitement, soften the harshness of party prejudices and passions, and to avoid all measures or language which tend to strife or disorder. However we may differ in our views of public policy, we are alike interested in the maintenance of order, preservation of rights, and the promotion of the prosperity of our State. While we do not agree as to the method by which these ends are to be gained, they are earnestly sought by all. It is certain they cannot be reached by angry controversies, unreasonable suspicions, or disorderly actions. There are ungrounded fears that the rights of the citizens of New York will be trampled upon at the polls. The power of this state is ample to protect all classes in the free exercise of their political duties. In doing this, the authorities will be upheld by the good conduct of all parties.

There is no reason to doubt that the coming election will be conducted with unusual quiet and order. Sheriffs of counties, and all other officers whose duty it is to keep the peace and protect our citizens, will take care that every voter shall have a free ballot in the manner secured to him by the constitution and the laws. It will be their duty to see that no military or other organized force shall be allowed to show themselves in the vicinity of the places where elections are held, with any view of menacing or intimidating the citizens in attendance thereon. Against any such interferences they must exercise the full force of the law, and call forth, if need be, the power of their districts.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the seal of the State, at the city of Albany, this 2d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1864.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor.

D. WILLIS, JR., Private Sec'y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

Letters from Beaufort, N. C., of the 27th, state that the recent warm weather had developed new cases of yellow fever in Beaufort on that day.

Dr. A. J. Ross, a clergyman in North Carolina, arrived here to-day direct from Raleigh. He says the entire State as well as Georgia, is alive with deserters, who, in most cases, are armed and organized, and are abundantly able to protect themselves. In the western part of the State they reign supreme there; they not only make repeated raids on the wealthy planters and rebel depots for supplies, but give protection to runaway negroes, who are also armed and accompany these bands of deserters in their raiding expeditions.

The rebel authorities, says Dr. Ross, have given up all hopes of forcing these men back into the ranks, having been repulsed in all efforts to this end. Every expedition fitted out for this purpose by the rebels has proved a failure; those who were not killed deserted to the insurgents, whose numbers are increasing.

Jeff Davis said, when in Raleigh, that the deserters of the Confederate army outnumber the Confederate soldiers in the field.

An extensive conspiracy, recently brought to light at Raleigh, implicates many prominent officers of the conservative party, who now openly threaten to lead these deserters and their friends, and take possession of the State Government and all the railroads, in the event Governor Vance fails to institute a speedy and separate State action for peace.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

Per steamer Eagle we have Havana dates of the 29th ult., City of Mexico dates of the 15th, and Vera Cruz dates of the 23d. The reported occupation of Matamoras by Mejia and the adhesion to the empire by Cortinez is confirmed.

A severe earthquake occurred recently at Loxcula. There were a few deaths and some damage also sustained by the inhabitants of San Nicolas, Koboga, and other places.

A water-spout fell in the city of Montecalto, flooding the streets and doing much damage.

The Estafe says some 40 persons have been convicted in the City of Mexico as conspirators. It is said Diego Alvarez, of the State of Guerero, is about to submit to Maximilian, also that Juarez has crossed the desert San Carlos into Chihuahua.

The yellow fever still rages in Galveston and Houston. Among the deaths are Gen. House and Dr. Sims, just from Mobile.

It is reported that the pirate Semmes has arrived in Havana on the English packet Silent.

The Post's special says: The slaves were set free yesterday in Baltimore, in pursuance of an order of the court, under the new constitution of Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

An official record of the court-martial has been published. The list embraces one Colonel, one Major, twenty-two Captains, twenty-five First Lieutenants, twenty Second Lieutenants, twenty Surgeons, and one Chaplain. They were convicted of various offences, including neglect of duty, embezzlement, and twenty-five for drunkenness while on duty. The larger number of these officers were dismissed the service.

Lieutenant Cushing has arrived here. He brings with him an official report of the particulars of the destruction of the rebel ram. Lieut. Cushing is a citizen of, and was appointed from, New York. He is satisfied that a large number of lives must have been lost by the blowing up, as the Albemarle's guns were all manned. The Secretary of the Navy will recommend Congress to give him a vote of thanks, and he will be promoted to a Lieutenant-Commander.

CAIRO, Nov. 2.

The steamer Universal, bound up, struck a snag and sunk fifty miles above Memphis on Sunday. Five deck passengers, and the same number of rebel prisoners, were drowned. Seventy-five rebel prisoners from Vicksburg were on board, twelve of whom (including a Captain) escaped. The Universal is a total loss. Two thousand barrels of pork belonging to the Government were among her cargo.

Two hundred Federal cavalry, recently sent across the river from Memphis to hunt guerillas, came upon a small force near Marion, and captured thirty stand of arms. Two miles beyond Marion they came upon six or eight hundred rebels. After some skirmishing our forces fell back to the river, followed by the enemy, when they were driven back in confusion by the gunboats. A number of prisoners and horses were captured by our forces.

BELFAST, ME., Nov. 2.

A despatch to the Mayor of this city from Castine, gives the particulars of an attack upon the battery at that town on Monday at midnight. A small party of men approached from the rear, and, when challenged, immediately fired on the sentinel, who returned the fire. Sergeant Ramsdell was fired upon as he came out of his quarters. Four balls lodged within two feet of him. The garrison mustered promptly, and pursued the raiders for about half a mile, firing on them, and they replying, when they took to a boat and escaped. The object of the attack is supposed to have been the capture of a United States cutter lying in the harbor.

This city has been put into a state of perfect defence by an order from Governor Cony. The Home Guards are in readiness for duty, and the City Guard has been increased.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 1.

The surprise and capture of a party of our picket line on Tuesday night occurred in front of the 4th division, and the men taken belonged to the 6th and 111th New York regiments. The greater part of them were new men and ignorant of their duties, and hence were not so watchful as the older troops who were on duty some time ago and played the rebels a similar trick. When the late movement began every man in the ranks left behind had to take his turn on picket, and some of them it is said had never loaded a gun.

It seems that the rebels did not carry off a single musket belonging to our soldiers, as they were all found and brought in by Gen. Pierce's brigade, which went out to re-establish the line. The only way to account for this is that their force was too small to carry them, and they did not have time to return for them.

Although firing was kept up by both sides on the line here, no casualties are reported. Last night, the firing was kept up most of the time, but the line remains the same as previous to the affair.

All quiet this morning. We are having very pleasant weather here.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.

The subjoined despatch was received this afternoon by the Mayor of this city. Mayor Fargo has already taken the matter in hand, and any attempt upon Buffalo will be worse than futile. The following is the despatch:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

To the Mayor of Buffalo:

This department has received information from the British Provinces to the effect that there is a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities in the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election. It is my duty to communicate this information to you.

W. H. SEWARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

Gold at 4:12 closed at 219⅜ and declining.

A special to the New York Tribune, from Washington, says that strong efforts are being made to obtain a mitigation of the sentence of Ferry and Donahue, the New York agents convicted of election frauds, or procure their pardon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

The Alexandria Gazette has been suspended owing to Mr. Snowden, the proprietor, being among those Southern sympathizers detailed as safeguards on the Orange and Alexandria trains.

The trial of Colonel North, the New York State agent, has been further postponed until to-morrow, in order to give the accused additional time for preparation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

A party of guerillas attacked a colored company recently raised by Judge Underwood, of Alexandria, Va., at their station near Accotink. Quite a severe fight occurred, which resulted in the rout of the guerillas.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

Stocks at Gallagher's Evening Exchange—Gold 227½, New York Central 121¾, Erie 93¾, Hudson 121, Reading 131, Michigan Central 127½, Old North 191, Cleveland and Pittsburg 101, Toledo 111, Rock Island 98¾, Northwestern 43. The market improved after call.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

The stock market opened dull, became heavy, and closed without recovery. Government stocks steady; Railroad shares pressed for sale and prices have given way. At the close leading Western stocks exhibited signs of improvement. Bank shares dull; Railroad bonds neglected. Coal stocks—anthracite quiet, bituminous lower. The market was feverish, irregular, and with very little buying.

Gold experienced a heavy fall, and parties engaged in the bull movement sold out, while many bears suffered heavy losses. No sufficient cause is assigned for the collapse outside of the usual street influences. It closed at 219⅜. The fall was steady, with the exception of a few spasmodic streaks upward. The breakdown in gold speculation is depreciating business at the Stock Exchange, and checked a further spasmodic upward movement of fancy stocks and caused a decline in all kinds of securities except Government. There was a little tightening of the money market, but nothing like stringency. The National Banks are called upon by Government for a large amount of their treasury deposit.—report say $8,000,000; they have consequently called in a considerable amount of their loans. The rate of loan is 7 ⅌ cent, as usual. From various causes, there has been more changing of loans than usual. At the Mining Board there was considerable activity in gold. Stocks are without marked improvement in price. The rates for foreign exchange are nominally as on Wednesday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

At the War Democratic Convention yesterday the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, A crisis has arisen in the history of our country, threatening by armed rebellion the destruction of our national life, and persons under the name and prestige of Democrats, misled by delusions of party, or acting from treasonable motives, are aiding the rebellion and injuring our national prospects, all true Democrats are required by their loyalty to the government which our fathers in their wisdom founded and by their labors and sacrifices sustained, to express openly and by some general authoritative enunciation their devotion to the cause of their country and their views on questions of the policy involved by its present condition, and to lay before the world the real principles of the Democracy, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That we Democrats will sustain the war, as we accepted with unanimity the gage of battle when forced on us by the rebels at Fort Sumter, and will not shrink from the consequent sufferings and privations, but, scorning the suggestions of craven submission, we will boldly carry it through in spite of error and reverse till victory shall crown our efforts and peace, founded upon Union, be restored.

Resolved, That, although in the commencement inexperience may have led to errors and mistakes, we believe that the war at the present time is being pressed with commendable energy and with remarkable success, and should deprecate any change in the public affairs that might remove from the command of the army Gens. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, and from the navy Farragut, Porter, and Winslow.

Resolved, That we do not admit the war, under these leaders, to have been in any respect a failure, and point to the fact that the greater portion of the rebellious States have been recovered, and all but a few of the vessels of the rebel navy, have been destroyed, to prove that the gratitude of the nation is due to the noble soldiers and sailors whose uncompromising patriotism and invincible courage have brought us to the verge of final victory.

Resolved, That it is neither good policy nor compatible with the dignity of our government to request a cessation of hostilities, nor offer terms of settlement till the rebels shall have expressed a desire which they have hitherto invariably and most insultingly disclaimed, to return to the Union; but if such desire be expressed with guarantees of good faith, that the greatest liberality, both toward their persons and property, should be extended, allowances being made for the delusions and deceptions that have been practiced upon them.

Resolved, That while we admit occasional acts of weakness in the Administration, we accept the consequent duty of supporting and strengthening it without regard to party affinities of the incumbent, and repudiate the doctrine of secession, we favor the employment of the most vigorous measures for the restoration of the Union, with its obligations unaltered, and its integrity unimpaired.

Resolved, Believing a war in defence of our laws and liberties to be eminently just, and seeing no reason for suspending it until its object shall be accomplished, knowing that more delay strengthens the rebellion by enabling the rebels to enforce their conscription, to complete their fortifications, arm their slaves, and replenish their armories, we consider all legitimate means of honorable warfare may be used in its aid.

Resolved, That, as no nation has ever been able to endure a war approaching in magnitude the conflict now raging in our country without a financial pressure, we recognize and submit to the necessity, being convinced that the boundless resources of the restored Union will be amply sufficient to meet the liabilities, and that the salvation of our country is well worth all it costs. We therefore urge our fellow Democrats to sustain the government as it exists, and to support in the coming election the candidates that express these views.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

Admiral Porter communicated to the Secretary of the Navy the following from Lieut. Cushing as to the sinking of the rebel ram Albermarle:

Albermarle Sound, Oct. 30.—Sir: I have the honor to report the rebel iron-clad Albermarle at the bottom of Roanoke river. On the night of the 27th, having prepared my steam launch, I proceeded towards Plymouth with thirteen officers and men, partly volunteers from the squadron. The distance from the mouth of the river was eight miles, the stream averaging a width of some two hundred yards, lined with the enemy's pickets miles below town. The wreck of the Smithfield was surrounded by schooners, and it was understood that a gun had been mounted there to command the bend, I therefore took one of Shamrock's cutters in tow, with orders to cast off and board at the point of the sword.

We were hailed, but our boat succeeded in passing within twenty yards without discovery. We were not again hailed until by the lookouts on the ram. The cutter was then cast off and ordered below, while we lay for the enemy under a full head of steam. The rebels opened their rattle, rang their bell, and commenced firing, at the same time repeating their hail, seeming much confused.

The light of the fire on the shore showed me the iron-clad, made fast to the wharf, with logs around her, thirty feet from her side. Passing her closely, we made a complete circle, so as to strike her fairly, and went into her bows on. By this time the enemy's fire was severe, but the close canister short range seemed to disturb their aim. Paymaster Swann, of the Otsego, was wounded; how many more I know not. The bullets struck my clothing; the air seemed full of them. In a moment we had struck the logs just abreast of the quarter port, breaking them in some feet, our bows resting on them.

The Torpedo boom was then lowered and I succeeded in diving. The torpedo underhung and exploding. At the same time the Albermarle's guns fired, a shot went through my boat and a dense mass of water rushed in from the torpedo filling the launch, and completely disabling her. The enemy continued to fire at fifteen feet range, and demanded our surrender, which I twice refused, ordering the men to save themselves, and removing my overcoat and shoes and springing into the water, I swam, with others, into the middle of the stream, the rebels failing to hit us. The most of our party were either captured or drowned, only one escaping besides myself, and he in another direction.

Completely exhausted, I managed to reach the shore, but was too weak to crawl out of the water till daylight. I managed to creep into a swamp close to the fort. While hiding close to the path in which the Albemarle's officers passed, I judged from their conversation that their ship was destroyed. Some hours' travelling in the swamp served to bring me out well below the town, when I sent a negro to gain information, and found that the ram was truly destroyed. Passing through another swamp, I came to a creek, where I captured a skiff belonging to rebel picket, and, with this boat, by 11 o'clock the next night, made my way to the Valley City. The ram is now completely submerged in the river, and obstructs the passage of our boats. I am, respectfully,

M. B. CUSHING, Lieut. U. S. N.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

The Wilmington Journal says an attack is hourly expected from the Yankee fleet. The authorities desire the removal of all non-combatants before hostilities begin.

The Columbia Sun says Gen. Johnston is living in Macon, Georgia.

The Lynchburg Virginian says: The impressment of 2,500 negroes into the army has been ordered in Virginia.

The Richmond Whig of the 28th ult. says: It is reported that Dick Taylor takes command of D. H. Hill's corps, and Lee goes to command the Department of the Mississippi. Gen. Frank Gardiner has been ordered to the Trans-Mississippi Department. Gen. Ed. Johnson has been assigned to the division of Gen. French in the Army of the Tennessee.

The Charleston Mercury says that a rebel column is to assault Atlanta while Sherman is engaged in following Hood.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2.

The schooner Godship, from Boston via New York for Philadelphia, was boarded by the Tallahassee seventy miles south of Block Island, and scuttled. The Captain and crew were captured. The Captain reports that the Tallahassee scuttled another within a short distance. The crew of the privateer say they had crews of our other vessels destroyed.

The gunboat Marblehead left in pursuit.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25, via CAIRO, Nov. 2.

A steamer arrived, bringing 628 exchanged prisoners, including 21 officers, from Red river. Twenty-six hundred Union prisoners still remain at Tyler, Texas.

Advices from Mobile Bay of the 20th, state the naval expedition operating in the vicinity of St. Louis Bay and Pass Christian.

The Federals brought off large quantities of cattle, grain, &c.

CAIRO, Nov. 2.

Five hundred Federal cavalry, sent from Little Rock, Arkansas, some days since, encountered the pickets of a large force of Texan Rangers at Camden. A dash was made into the town. After a severe fight the rebels were driven out, leaving a number of small arms, horses, and twenty-five killed and wounded in our hands. Our total loss was fifteen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

The World has the following special from the Army of the Potomac, dated Nov. 1. The rebel movement on the 2d and 7th corps on Sunday excites considerable surprise and comment along that portion of the front. Between Howard and Chase, our picket line had been pushed forward some time ago nearly half a mile beyond the former position. To gain this ground their pickets were driven in close under their line of works.

Sunday night they succeeded in getting in the rear of our picket line and capturing 349 prisoners without firing a shot, and afterwards had the audacity to approach our entrenchments and provoke an attack, but they were speedily repulsed without loss to us.

It is claimed that we captured 1,000 prisoners, five wagons loaded with supplies, and several horses. The captures are said to have been made by Gregg's cavalry on the left. A portion of our wounded fell into the enemy's hands. A number of our killed were brought off the field. We did not lose any ambulances, but they succeeded in taking the horses from three of our men afterwards.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 2.

The official vote of 41 counties has been received at the Secretary of State's office. The following is the aggregate result including the soldiers' vote: Union 190,737, Democratic 176,698; Union majority 13,039.

REBELS ON THE TENNESSEE AND CUMBERLAND RIVERS—CAPTURE OF BOATS—COLONEL MALONE ROUTED.—By special dates from Clarksville, Tennessee, we are in possession of reliable information in regard to operations on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. Reports by the way of Pine Bluff state that the rebels are in possession of Fort Heiman with two batteries. The steamer Mazeppa, as announced by telegraph from St. Louis, was disabled by the guns mounted in the fort, and, with her valuable stores, became an easy capture. It appears that the gunboats warmly engaged the batteries, but were unable to afford the transport much assistance. On Sunday forenoon the transport Anna was fired into, and is presumed to have been captured. Forrest and Buford are said to be in command of the rebels, the force numbering about eight thousand men.

The following despatches were prepared, but the operator was unable to transmit them over the wires. We received them by mail this morning:

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Oct. 31, A. M.

The rebels captured the gunboat "No. 55" and two transports at Fort Heiman last night. Quite a number of men were killed on the gunboat and transports. No particulars yet.

WILSON.

CLARKSVILLE, Oct. 31, P. M.

Guerillas burned the steamer Hughes, fourteen miles above here, this afternoon. She was loaded with Government stores, and had a barge in tow, which was also burned.

WILSON.

In addition to the above, we learn that Capt. Cutler, of the 83d Illinois volunteers, with a detail of twenty-five men, from Clarksville, on Saturday morning attacked the rebel Col. Malone, with sixty men, a short distance down the Cumberland, and succeeded in routing the force. The rebels were driven in great confusion across the river, with a loss of two killed and eight wounded. A lot of goods, the result of the rebel raid, was recaptured.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.—Navigation on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers is again becoming dangerous. Two transports have been captured on the former, and one on the latter stream, by the rebels since Sunday. General Lyon, it is reported, has established his headquarters at Paris, Tennessee. His force is supposed to number about seven hundred men. It is said that he is well supplied with artillery, and will plant batteries on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and attempt to stop navigation. We trust that the Federal authorities will look after the rebel General, and prevent him from carrying this bold scheme into execution.

MARRIED.

In Nelson Co., October 6th, by Rev. W. Smith, at the residence of Mr. A. W. Street, Mr. Robert C. Tevis of Shelbyville, Ky., to Miss Sallie J. Smith, of [illegible].

On Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864, by the Rev. [illegible], of Louisville, Ky., to Miss Kate [illegible], of [illegible] Bottom, Ky.

On the 31st of October, 1864, by Rev. J. H. Myers, Mr. Geo. W. Newcomb, of the Federal army, and Miss Susan E. Morgan, of the city of Louisville.

DIED.

JOHNNY A., infant son of Edmund S. and Mary E. Turner, on Thursday, October 27.

In New York city, on the 24th ult., of erysipelas, [illegible], aged about 21 years, lately of Louisville.

On Morris Island, South Carolina, at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of October, 1864, Lieutenant Franklin Payne Pearson, son of Hon. James S. Peck, of this city.

LUBIN.
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LUBIN.

Having secured the sole and exclusive right to sell in the United States of America and the Canadas

Lubin's Hair Dressing Floriline,

we take great pleasure in announcing to the Druggists and the public generally that the above celebrated article is now ready for distribution.

NOTE.—The reputation long continued and enjoyed by "Lubin's Hair Dressing Floriline" in Paris and most of the cities throughout Europe would seem to be a sufficient guarantee of its worth, but when the fact is known that it was for many years of his life his especial care, thought, labor, and ambition to bring the Floriline to its present unequalled standard, its real merit cannot fail to be appreciated by the public, and most especially by the "Women of America."

REMARKS.—We claim for the Floriline the most perfect Hair Preparation and Dressing in the world. [illegible]

LUBIN'S HAIR DRESSING FLORILINE,

like all of his celebrated preparations, is unsurpassed and worthy the patronage of all.

Sold by all druggists of repute in America.

DRAKE & CHILDS, Proprietors, 161 Liberty street, New York.

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CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
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The lands of the Company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories including over Two Thousand acres of the best Oil Territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.

Address the Company, P. O. Box 5,368, New York.
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Commission Merchant
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, & WOOL HATS
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
No. 436 Main street, near Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

On consignment a general stock of staple and fine BOOTS, SHOES, and WOOL HATS, suitable for fall and winter wear, which are offered at less than present Eastern cost, to which the attention of dealers and others seeking investments is invited. a15 dist&w3

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WILDER & MORRIS,
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NO. 33 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
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o19 d&wtJan1

Wanted

TO MAKE EVERY PERSON INDEPENDENTLY RICH. For thirty-five cents I will inform every Lady or gentleman how I made $50,000, and how they can do the same. All letters answered the same day they are received. Address C. WILSON WHITE, P. O. Box 899, Toledo, Lucas co., Ohio. o8 dlm&w4*

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☞ *During the many years we have been selling* LADIES' FURS, *our stock has never been so complete as at the present time, covering everything connected with the business, such as* MUFFS; CAPES; COLLARS; VICTORINES; CUFFS *of every description.*

Also Ladies' and Misses' HOODS *of Fur, Velvet, and Silk;* SKATING CAPS; GLOVES; TRIMMINGS; ROBES *of all kinds, &c.*

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Buyers are invited to come and see us before they purchase.

WM. DODD & CO.,
HATTERS AND FURRIERS,
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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature; warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

☞ The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR *on the four sides of each box.*

FACTORY No. 81 Barclay Street, New York.
(Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond st.)

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HARDIN county jail as a runaway, October 12, 1864, a negro woman, who calls herself BRIDANA, and says she belongs to Betsy Richardson, of Breckinridge county, Ky. Said negro woman is about 5 feet 9 inches high, and is about 30 or 31 years of age, very black complexion, slender built, and weighs about 150 pounds.

ISAAC LOVE, Jailer of Hardin County. o20 w4

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE HERETOFORE TO furnish a Superior Family HAND-LOOM fast enough to fill orders. We have now the pleasure of informing purchasers that we have made such arrangements with the makers that we will have them constantly on hand. To those who have never seen them we will only say that, by simply turning a crank, which can be done by a boy or girl fourteen years old, from fifteen to thirty yards of Jeans, Tweed, Linsey, Domestic Cotton or Linen, &c., can be woven per day by the same drawing through. These Looms have the inventor's latest improvements, patented in January. Apply to F. H. TAYLOR & CO.,

At J. D. Bondurant's Seed Store, No. 331 Main street.

Kentucky Female College.

THIS INSTITUTION, OWNED BY THE BAPTISTS of Shelby county, Ky., will reopen, under the direction of Rev. J. W. GOODMAN and Rev. T. M. VAUGHN, A. M., Principals, on the first Monday in September, 1864, and close the second week of June, 1865.

For further particulars address either of the Principals, at Shelbyville, Ky., or see circular published in the Western Recorder. A. B. KNIGHT, Chairman Board Trustees.

JAS. S. PHELPS, Late of Hopkinsville. ISAAC H. CALDWELL, Late Cash. Br. Bk. Hopkinsville.
JNO. K. GANT, Christian County. JAS. B. TURNLEY, Christian Co.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ SHIP TO "LOUISVILLE" WAREHOUSE which has ample storage and facilities for prompt sales. mar24 dlm&wtf

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.
A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

DR. H. JAMES, a Retired Physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single case of Consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, peevishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

☞ The writer will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 225 North Second st., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale.

1,500 ACRES OF LAND IN McLEAN county, Ky., adjoining and above the town of Rumsey—soil rich and well adapted to corn, wheat, tobacco, and grass—30 acres cleared. Terms easy. Apply to the undersigned, or to [illegible] Bard, on the premises. ISAAC BARD.

RALLY, FREEMEN, TO YOUR COUNTRY'S CALL!

WE ARE NOW RECRUITING BY ENlistment and re-enlistment a regiment of regular cavalry for two years service. The bounty and pay allowed to all such soldiers will be allowed to [illegible]. All [illegible] Now is the time to enlist yourselves. SAMUEL MARTIN, Maj., J. H. WHITE, Capt. 37th Reg't Ky. Mtd. Vol Inf.

CHAS B. SCHICKEDANTZ (late with Brandeis & Crawford). L. LEONARD (late of Waters & Fox). E. D. TYLER (of the firm of Jas. E. Tyler & Co.)

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BETHANY COLLEGE.
TWENTY FOURTH SESSION.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF BETHANY COLLEGE will commence on the first Monday in October, 1864. We are happy to announce that the prospects of the session are good beyond our expectation. The Institution has been fortunate in procuring an able and experienced Professor to fill the chair of Mathematics, in the person of B. W. Johnson, an honorable graduate of Bethany College [illegible]

FACULTY.
A. CAMPBELL, President.
W. K. PENDLETON, V. P., and Prof. of Natural, Moral, and Political Philosophy.
C. L. LOOS, Prof. of Ancient Languages.
B. W. JOHNSON, Prof. of Mathematics.
J. B. DARNALL, Tutor.
[illegible]

TERMS.
Matriculation Fee, $5.
[illegible]

For further particulars address Prof. W. K. PENDLETON, V. P., or Prof. C. L. LOOS, Secretary, Brooke co., W. Va.

PALMER'S
VEGETABLE COSMETIC LOTION
IS THE
Great Medicine for the Skin!

IT CURES THE MOST INSIGNIFICANT PIMPLE on the face as well as the most obstinate running sores that afflict humanity. These are not idle assertions. Sixteen years experience has abundantly proved these facts. If you have any kind of cutaneous disease that has been pronounced incurable do not despair until you have tried this Lotion.

Thousands have been Restored to Society

Through the instrumentality of this great skin purifier, who had been living lives of obscurity on account of some unsightly eruption on the face. It is

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER.

Tan, sun-burn, and freckles are speedily removed by its use, leaving the skin soft and fair as an infant's. It will also remove warts without fail.

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